"DAUGHTERS OF THE RICH." WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI-TALAO

The Bombay Chronicle

"DAUGHTERS OF THE RICH." WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI-TALAO

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 89 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1925. ONE ANNA

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The Bombay Chronicle

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

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P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connection at Aden with	Tons.
18th April	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,433
2nd May	DELTA ..	MONGOLIA x	16,504
9th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,100
16th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
30th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,436
6th June	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
13th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA *	10,911
20th ,,	CALEDONIA§ ..		7,622
27th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
4th July	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
18th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,100
25th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
8th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA*	10,902
15th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
22nd ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	15,993
29th ,,	MOREA ..		10,911

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
‡ Extra Steamer, terminates voyage at Marseilles
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1925.		
16th April	DUMANA	8,427
30th ,,	WARFIELD*	6,060
14th May	A Steamer*	..
28th ,,	GAZANA *	5,284
11th June	MANDALA	8,246
25th ,,	DURENDA *	7,241
29th July	DOMALA	8,441
20th August	MARGHA	8,278

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
1925			
20th April.	KIDDERPORE*	5,334	
28th ,,	MIRZAPORE*	6,715	
28th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOOLTAN
23rd May	NAGPORE ..	5,283	
26th ,,	DELTA ..	8,097	MALOJA
4th June	LAHORE ..	5,282	
9th ,,	SARDINIA ..	6,684	DEVANHA
15th ,,	ALIPORE ..	5,273	
23rd ,,	SOUDAN ..	6,666	NALDERA
1st July.	SICILIA ..	6,813	MONGOLIA

* Cargo vessels only, proceed to Japan via Singapore.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
15th April	KARAPARA ..	East & S. Africa.
15th ,,	BARALA ..	Buseh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports.
17th ,,	VARELA ..	Buseh via Karachi
18th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
20th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathia-

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
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Ballard Road, Fort Bombay.
P. O. BOX 122

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

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SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Nagano Maru	S. Kuba	3824	30th Mar.	16th Apr
Tenpaisan Maru.	K. Miyamoto.	5019	6th Apr.	20th
Asuka Maru.	T. Kusakari	7559	13th ,,	24th ,,
Calcutta Maru.	A. Yamashita.	5339	28th ,,	12th May
*Tamba Maru	J. Fujisawa	34 5	16th May	30th ,,

*Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Singapore	300	‡210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	‡540	326	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

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Alice Building, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No.— 20279 Telegrams — YUSEN

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THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 30/6/24	30,65,586
Reserve Fund	25,70,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa City	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist Montgomery)
Ambala Cant.	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
Calcutta	Karachi	Quetta
Delhi	Kasur	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Multan City	Srinagar
Hafizabad	London Agents:	

THE MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN LONDON.)
(ESTABLISHED 1889.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserved Fund	80,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Samarang
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Canton	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Darien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
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I. WASHIO,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 887.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 21,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhol, Petlad, Patas, Sidhpur and Amreli.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., (Chairman).
Gunajirao R. Nimbalkar, Esq., B.A.
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad)
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Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent, The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd, Baroda).
Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Subha, Baroda State.)
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., Sar Subs, Baroda State).
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Re. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS:
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS:
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Snares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges. particulars of which may be learnt on application
SAVINGS BANK:
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C 3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,0
Paid-up Capital	£1 900.000
Reserved Fund	£ 300.000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
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BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH—AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND ..... Rs. 74,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

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C. M. SHAH & Co., Chief Agents For Bombay Presidency Kapadia Building, Ardeshir Dadi Street, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay,
S. H. THACKER, Chief Agents:—For Gujrat, Kathiawar, Raipur, Naiwada No. 1149/2 Ahmedabad,
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Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
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Sold Everywhere,
It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAINS.

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Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma, Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc. (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. Safe remedy of nature 1 dram Rs. 2-8. 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:— NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal, India (Dist. B).

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BOMBAY, No. 4.
Telegram GUNDISAN. Telephone No. 62115.

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FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE

every additional word—ONE ANNA

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication

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Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle'' Office, Bombay

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED YOU TO READ CONFIDENTIAL TALKS to YOUNGMEN, 220 pages. Foreworded by Swami Shradhanandji. Price Rs. 3/-. Post Box 2135, Bombay 2.
A

WANTED—An experienced MANAGER and ENGINEER for a Spinning and Weaving Mill. Pay according to qualifications. Apply Box No 737, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle.'
A R1004

WANTED—MOFUSSIL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle." Apply for terms to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 143, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
A

WANTED—A B.Sc. or B.A. with Science and also a GRADUATE, strong in English. Apply with testimonials and stating terms to the SECRETARY, E. S. Vinaya Mandir, Borad (Distt. Kaira).
A 23026

WANTED—ACCOUNTANTS, CASHIERS for mofussil. Salary seventy-five and sixty. Cash security Rs. 1,500 and 1,000. Free quarters. Apply Box No. 738, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1008

WANTED—TRAVELLING AGENTS to book orders for hand-made silks, tossor suitings, mercerised shirtings, silken sarees, etc., etc. For terms apply to the NATIONAL TRADING COY., Ludhiana, Punjab.
A R1002

GUARANTEED POSTS—WANTED—Persons of every nationality to train at the Academy of actors. A first-class stage training in any language with guaranteed posts on successful completion of training Fee from Rs. 50 to Rs. 200. Enclose 2 annas stamp for particulars. M. M. BHATNAGAR 1006, Teliwara, DELHI.
A R997

WANTED—For the Amraoti Town Municipal Committee, the following staff. Young energetic persons, who would be willing to join within a week of the receipt of order of appointment preferred. Applicants for these posts should state their age, caste, qualifications and previous experience if any. (1) An ENGINEER on a salary of Rs. 200-10-300. Must be a B.E. (Civil) or L.C.E. (2) A SUB-OVERSEER on Rs. 60-2-80. One with previous experience of Municipal work preferred. (3) An ASSISTANT SECRETARY on Rs. 80-5-150. Must be a graduate strong in English. Selected candidate will get the benefit of Provident Fund. Applications for these posts must reach the undersigned before the 20th instant. D. B. SANEY, B.A., L.E.E., Secretary, A. T. M. C., Amraoti, 8-4-25.
A 23090

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—By a Hindu, Ex-Judicial Officer, having varied experience Private Secretaryship to a nobleman proceeding to England. Continent in the ensuing hot weather. Terms solicited Box No. 736 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1001

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AT REDUCED RENT TO LET—GODOWNS and SHOWROOM. Apply THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LD., Lamington Road, off Jacob Circle.
C R23050

TO LET—Upper and Lower FLAT of 77, Motlibai Street. Apply S. A. MISRI, 146, Nagdevi Street.
C R995

PROFESSION

CATARACTS—No matter who has failed. I shall cure you without knife. Particulars on request. "SRI" WORKS, Beadon Square, Calcutta.
M R977A

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—Owner going home, a five-seater FORD CAR, 1923 model, self-starter, double electric lighting set, body especially adapted for carrying luggage, fixed wooden canopy. Price Rs. 1,800 or nearest offer. Can be seen at BISHOP'S LODGE Malabar Hill.
JA R1014

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

SALE—HIS MASTER'S VOICE GRAMOPHONE with 90 records (Hindustani Gaja') little used brand new for immediate disposal owner going home for Rs. 250 nett, or near offer. Apply Mr. MAHOMED REHIMTOOLA, c/o. Royal Motor Car Co., Opp. Imperial Cinema, Lamington Road Bombay.
T R1012

TYPEWRITERS:—We offer New Fox Standard Typewriters, list price Rs. 450, for Rs. 290 Net. Unique opportunity to secure a highgrade typewriter with many exclusive features at such a low price. Call or write for demonstration. Corona latest Improved Model Rs. 195, Corona Four (Four-bank Standard Keyboard) Rs. 225, Remington Portable Rs. 234, Factory Rebuilt Remingtons 10 and 11 and Olivers 9 and 11 at exceptionally low prices. Secondhand Typewriters from Rs. 80 and upwards. Repairs to All Makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPE WRITING CO., 24, Churchgate St. Fort Bombay.
N W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—New Yost No. 20, Foolscap or Brief Size, Rs. 200; Oliver 3, Rs. 60, Brief 70, Empire 1, Rs. 75. Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 200, Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Gujerati Rem. 120, Mahrati 125, Visible, Rs. 190; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125. Rem. Portable, Rs. 145; Corona, Improved, New, 195, Corona Four, Rs. 225; NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 21223.
N W

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelop.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 209 of 1924.

MURARJI SURA and others. ..... Plaintiffs.

Versus

HAWABAI, widow of Ahmed Ajam Hussein Mansoor and another. ... Defendants

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above suit bearing date the 16th day of October, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of April, 1925, at the hours of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house or chawl standing thereon, situate at Bapu Khote Street, otherwise called Jambli Moholla, outside the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Assessment under C Ward Nos. 5955 and 5956 and Street Nos. 20, 24, 85 and 95 and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1041-1047 and New No. 8222, Old Survey Nos. 2060 and 2059 and New Survey No. 726, Cadastral Survey No. 276 of Bhuleshwer Division and containing by admeasurement 285 5/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by Bapu Khote Street, on the West by a sweeper's passage, on the North by the property of the Khatri Jamatkhana and on the South by the Banian Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. SURVEYOR and CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at Nos. 8 and 9, Central Bank Building, 2nd floor, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 13th day of February, 1925.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
22895

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4445 of 1923.

AHMEDALLY MULLA ESMAILJI Plaintiff.

vs.

VAZIRBOO, widow of Mulla Esmailji Tajbhai and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree and Decretal Order of Reference dated 5th August, 1924, and Judge's Order dated 3rd February, 1925, made in the above Suit the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the premises at TANK STREET on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of April, 1925, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.)

PARTICULARS.

ALL that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, admeasuring 29 square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less of which 137.64 are leasehold and the remaining quit or ground rent Tenure, situate at Tank Street, in the Registration Sub-District and District of Bombay and registered in the books of the Collector of the Land Revenue under Old No. 161 and New Nos. 16167 and 8699 and New Survey Nos. 2/4039 and 4039 assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 402 and Street No. 117 and Cadastral Survey No. 1391 Byculla Division and which are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the Sweepers Passage and the house then or lately belonging to Abonoshan, on or towards the West by the Public Road called Tank Road, on or towards the North by the house then or lately belonging to Jayra Lakhmidas and on or towards the South the house then or lately belonging to Cowasji Dhanji.

For further particulars and condition of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MANTRI AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 25-27, Mirza Square Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 27th day of February, 1925.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
22892

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
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Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's M. V. "ASUKA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 13th April, 1925 from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Osaka Shosen Kaisha's steamer "Argun Maru" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 10th of April from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge and for cargo in bags within three days after discharge. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyor will be attending docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claim are requested to send this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER.
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between the undersigned Messrs. WASSIAMULL ASSOMULL & CO. and RIJUMULL LALCHAND for the purpose of doing the Shroffy or Banking business, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The said Rijumull Lalchand has retired from the said partnership and has no connection whatsoever with the undersigned Messrs. Wassiamull Assomull and Co.

The public are hereby warned against dealing with the said Rijumull Lalchand in the name of the undersigned Messrs. Wassiamull Assomull and Co.

Dated this 14th day of April, 1925.

WASSIAMULL ASSOMULL & CO.

NOTICE.

THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD.

AS attention has been drawn to the fact that the time of Application was too short, the shareholders whose names stood on the Register of the Company on the 14th February last, are hereby informed that in order to give them better facility for application for the shares of the increased capital, the time has been extended to 30th April, 1925.

By order of the Board of Directors,
R. A. TARKHAD.
Secretary.

Laxmi Building, Ballard Road,
Bombay, 28th March, 1925.

GOVERNMENT OF BURMA.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the posts of Inspectresses of Schools, Mandalay and Moulmein, Burma.

1. Qualifications required:—

Distinguished British or Indian University qualifications.

2. The appointments will, in the first instance, be on a temporary basis for a period of one year on an initial pay of Rs. 400 per mensem plus Rs. 75 per mensem Burma Allowance plus Rs. 50 per mensem Overseas pay (Overseas pay being admissible only to officers of non-Indian domicile.) The appointments are likely to be included in the I.E.S., (Women's Branch) at an early date. The pay and conditions of that service are given below.

3. The pay of appointments in the I.E.S. (Women's Branch) is Rs. 400-25-850. Above this scale there is a selection grade for which all members of the service are eligible, rising from Rs. 900 per mensem to Rs. 1,050 per mensem. Officers appointed to the service also receive an Overseas pay of Rs. 50 per mensem if they are of non-Indian domicile and a Burma Allowance rising from Rs. 75 per mensem on the minimum pay to Rs. 125 a month on pay plus overseas pay of Rs. 1,100 per mensem. The appointments are pensionable.

4. Officers already in Government service appointed to the I.E.S. (Women's Branch) receive as initial pay an amount made up of pay plus Overseas pay which is a multiple of Rs. 25 next above the pay that they are drawing at the time of appointment.

5. In addition to the pay and Overseas pay stated above, Officers of non-Indian domicile are granted second-class return passages four times during their service when proceeding out of India on furlough.

6. Applications should be submitted to the Secretary to the Government of Burma, Department of Education, Local Government and Public Health Secretariat, Rangoon, (not by name), so as to reach him not later than the 1st May, 1925.

J. CLAGUE,
Secretary to the Government of Burma,
Department of Education, Local Government and Public Health.

Dated, Rangoon, the 30th March, 1925.
23062

NOTICE.

BOMBAY CITY POLICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for posts of SUB-INSPECTORS in the Bombay City Police Force.

2. Only Indians, who are residents of the Bombay Presidency and possess the following qualifications need apply:—

Age—Between 22 and 25 years.

(N. B. In proof of the correct date of birth the applicant will have to produce in original at the time of selection (1) an Extract from the Municipal or village register of births, or a Memo from the Municipal Officer or Mamlatdar of the Taluka, that the applicant's date of birth is not traceable in the register of births, (2) a horoscope, (3) entries in books of family accounts, (4) certified copies of School or College registers, and (5) any other evidence).

Education.—Must have passed at least the School Leaving Examination.

A good knowledge of Marathi or Gujarati is essential.

Height.—Not less than 5'—5".

Chest measurement.—Not less than 33" (deflated).

Certificates from two respectable persons as to moral character and social standing.

3. The selected candidates will be required to undergo a course of training for 18 months at the Central Police Training School, Nasik, commencing from 6th July, 1925. During the course of training they will draw a monthly allowance of Rs. 40 and will have to conform to all the rules and regulations of the School. On successfully passing out of the School they will be appointed as Sub-Inspectors on probation for 12 months on pay Rs. 125 per mensem rising to Rs. 200 by an annual increment of Rs. 5, plus free quarters, a free outfit of uniform on appointment, conveyance allowance at Rs. 15 per mensem and clothing allowance at Rs. 10 per mensem. On expiry of the probationary period they will be confirmed if found satisfactory.

4. Before admission into the School the selected candidates will be required to pass a physical test to show that they are thoroughly fit for outdoor employment and are free from any disease likely to interfere with their efficiency as Police Officers; they must be vaccinated or if already vaccinated must be revaccinated.

5. Intending applicants should forward their applications written in their own handwriting with copies of certificates and testimonials to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, before the 15th May, 1925.

P. A. KELLY.
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 25th March, 1925.
22993

PUBLIC NOTICES.

KATNI "CASTLE" BRAND AND JUBBULPORE "LOTUS" BRAND Portland Cements

ALSO

KATNI FIRE BRICKS, FIRE CLAY, BOILER SEATING BLOCKS FLUE COVERS

All available for

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY EX-BOMBAY STOCK.

THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
THE JUBBULPORE PORTLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.
C. MACDONALD & CO., AGENTS
Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 20418.

NOTICE.

"THE DABHOLKAR SCHOLARSHIPS."

AS the selection of students for the above scholarships for the year 1925-1926 will be made by the Dabholkar Scholarships Advisory Board at the end of June, 1925, from among the poor and deserving students belonging to the Goud Saraswat Brahmin Community (all Sub-sections included) and studying in High Schools and Colleges managed or recognised by Government or the University of Bombay, applications are invited so as to reach the undersigned on or before 27th June, 1925. Poor and deserving Female Students of the said Community studying in Marathi or English Schools or Colleges or taking up courses in Nursing etc., are also invited to apply. All applications must be made on prescribed *forms* which will be supplied to students on their applying for the same. This requisition applies to the present Dabholkar Scholars also.

N. R. F. KERKAR,
Honorary Secretary,
Dabholkar Scholarships Advisory Board.
Anand-kanan,
Chaupaty Road,
Bombay, No. 7, 12th Apl. 1925.
C 23094

THE VISHNU COTTON MILL, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 9, Wallace Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th April, 1925, at 2-45 p.m. (Standard Time) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1924.
2. To declare a Dividend on the Ordinary and Preference Shares of the Company.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. G. L. Winterbotham and Sir Henry Macnaghten as Directors.
4. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the Current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th April to the 25th April, 1925, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
For the Bombay Company Limited.
S. J. GILLUM.
Managing Director,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 30th March, 1925.
22988

THE LAKHSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 9, Wallace Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th April, at 2-30 p.m. (Standard Time) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1924.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. G. L. Winterbotham and Sir Henry Macnaghten as Directors.
4. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th April to the 25th April, 1925, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
For the Bombay Company, Limited,
S. J GILLUM.
Managing Director,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 30th March, 1925.
22994

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

THE attention of Jurymen is directed to the Preliminary Jury lists published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 9th instant.

Suggestions for alterations or corrections in the said lists should be sent in writing to the Clerk of the Crown or the undersigned on or before the 18th Idem.

H. MACNAGHTON,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Sheriff's Office,
High Court,
Bombay, 14th April, 1925. 23095

GENUINE LINSEED OILS,

AWARDED BRONZE MEDAL at the Paris Exhibition, 1906.
AWARDED GOLD MEDAL at the Indian Industrial Exhibitions, 1898, 1900, 1901 and 1924.

Manufactured by
THE GOUREPORE COY., LTD., CALCUTTA.
Contractors to: The Military and Public Works Departments.
State Railways and
All large contractors throughout India, the East and other Colonies.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
19735 Agents.

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.)
AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KAMATIPURA 7TH AND 8TH LANES WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI and CO., Auctioneers, will by order and under instructions from Messrs. Oodaji Anandji and Co., the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Fakir Mahomed Imambux pursuant to the power of sale vested in the Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage and Further Charges dated 20th January, 1921, 2nd March, 1921, 21st May 1921, 4th July 1921, 29th August 1921, and 30th January 1922 respectively and made between the said Fakir Mahomed Imambux and another of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part and also under the powers vested in the Mortgagees by the Consent Decree made in the High Court Suit No. 4405 of 1923 (Mahomed Issak Hassun and others v/s. Fakir Mahomed Imambux and others) and dated 22nd January 1924 sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Immoveable property on WEDNESDAY, the 15th April 1925 at 4—30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent land admeasuring 227—6/9 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Kamatipura 7th and 8th lanes outside the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay bearing Collector's old Nos. 4112, 4113, New Nos. 10701, 10702, old S. Nos. 3671, 3672, and New Survey Nos. 6297, 6298 and bearing Bombay Municipal E Ward No. 1634 and Street No. 125 and is bounded as follows:—that is to say on the East by the property of Hormasji Manekji on the West by the property of Rajaramsaheb on the North by Kamatipura 8th Lane and on the South by Kamatipura 7th Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, THE 15TH APRIL, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

BONA-FIDE SALE.

To-day WEDNESDAY the 15th day of April 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Byculla Bungalow, situated at the corner of "Rebsh" Street near Lal Chimney, valuable house-hold furniture, crockery, sliding table, arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumb-waiters, crockery stands, writing tables, book cases, large and small tables, single and double bed steads, mirror, almyrahs, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, meat safes, etc., etc.

The property of a gentleman:

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

BENNETT AND CO.,

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

DAILY CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
TO-DAY
Wednesday—for one day only!
UNIVERSAL-JEWEL
"SPORTING YOUTH"
featuring the popular stars
LAURA LA PLANTE
REGINALD DENNY
The Greatest Motor Race of the World.
To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
WEST-END
CINEMA—New Churney Road.

DAUGHTERS OF THE RICH"
ve created a furore in the Smart Set Bombay!
RUTH CLIFFORD
h Miriam Cooper, Gaston Glass, Stuart mes and Josef Swickard, does very art work in the
DAUGHTERS OF THE RICH
Superb Gasnier Production portraying e gay life of Paris and New York.
To-night and this week at the
WELLINGTON
CINEMA—Dhobi Talao.
To-night: 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA.
STAY ONLY FOR TWO WEEKS
EW RIPON THEATRE GRANT ROAD.
ednesday 15th April, 1925, at (P. M. 8-30)
SAWASHAYAKALLOL
aturday 18th April, 1925, at (P. M. 8-30)
MANAPAMAN
nday 19th April 1925, at (P. M.) 3 Noon
DRAUPADI
Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE' CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
TO-NIGHT AT 6, 8 and 10.
"CINDERELLA"
THE WORLD-FAMED FAIRY TALE.
Cinderella has always been the children's pet fairy story, but they will love it still more when they see the film. The picture besides being legendary is also instructive and will hold the interest of all grown-ups.
All the wonders of trick photography on a large scale have been drawn upon for use in this screen production.
PATHE GAZETTE
Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8 and As. 4 (including Tax).
BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 and 1 p. m. and 5 p. m. and 11 p. m.

GLOBE CINEMA SANDHURST ROAD
To-night:—5, 7, 9 & 11 o'clock
"ALL FOR ONE, ONE FOR ALL"
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
presents:
"THE THREE MUSKETEERS"
Don't miss the day and date Saturday 18th April, 1925,
The grand theme of woman's chastity, constancy, and undying devotion to her husband and lord.
"TOORKEY HOOR"
in 14 Emotional Reels produced by Madan Theatres, Ltd.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents THIS WEEK
Shri Krishna Film Co.'s
SUPER PRODUCTION
VERNI VASULAT
OR
SWEET REVENGE
Time—Week Days Begin at 5 P. M.
SAT. SUN. & Holidays Begin at 3 P. M.

THE OLDEST AND BEST
Late Prof. K. V. CHHATRE'S
THE NEW INDIAN CIRCUS
Prof. TRIMBAKRAO THORAT'S
RENOWNED BOMBAY CIRCUS
60 PERFORMING ANIMALS
AND
50 EXPERT ARTISTS
Comprising of Maratha Veer, Philipines and Burmese,
SATURDAY AND SUNDAY, at 4-30 p. m.
DAILY SHOWS 9-30 p. m.
LOCALITY:—Near Charni Road Railway Station Close to Tram and Train.
Sole Proprietor;
TRIMBAKRAO THORAT.
Managers.
G. S. PATHAR PHODE
G. V. CHOLKER.
BOMBAY AGENTS:—
R. B. SHINDE, 3rd Kumbharwada Lane, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 14.

Colaba, Fisher, Mauritius.
Kimi Maru, Matu Kobe

DEPARTURES.

April 15.

Karapara Bamuhr, Durban.
Kohinoor, Himton, Java.
Hartfield, Hughes, New York.
Bralton Castle, Jakwood, Marmagoa.
Genoa, Benzamino Genoa
Honolulu Maru, Fijita, Kobe.
British Soldier, Barker, Mahomerah.
Barala, Miller, Busreh.

LOADING.

April 14.

Steamer Ahmedi for Busreh.
Steamer Kibi Maru for Bushire.

S S Honolulu Maru:—The O S K steamer Honolulu Maru, 3541 tons, Captain G Fujita, will sail to-day from harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo and 1 passenger.

S S Karapara:—The B I S N Company's African mail steamer Karapara, 3722 tons, Captain V O Bennehr, will sail to-day from harbour for Durban, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Barala: The B I S N Company's steamer Barala, 1877 tons, Captain T S Beedle, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Colaba:—The B I S N Company's steamer Colaba 3899 tons, Captain J Fisher, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius with a general cargo and sugar.

S S Kimi Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Kimi Maru, 2040 tons, Captain T Matu arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Hartfield:—The F F Campbell Company's steamer Hartfield, 2852 tons, Captain Hughes, will sail to-day from harbour for New York, with a general cargo.

S S Genoa:—The M Italiana steamer Genoa 4185 tons, Captain G Benzamino, will sail to-day from harbour for Genoa, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY DOCKS.

(TUESDAY, April 14.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 City of Lahore, Karachi 15/4, K N Co.
2 Kaiser-i-Hind 5989. London 25/4 M M and Co.
4 Olympia 3266, Liverpool, N F, Graham's Trading Co.
5 Queda 4760, N F, N F, M M and Co.
7 City of Manchester 3566, London, 23/4, K N Co.
11 Argun Maru, Kobe, 24/4 O S Kaisha.
13 Asuka Maru 4538, Kobe 26/4, N Y Kaisha.
14 Dumana Antwerp, 16/4 M M and Co.
15 Nigariskan, 3752, Hull, N F, M M & Co.
16 City of London, Karachi N F, K N Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Cl. Macbrayne 2978, M. Coast, N.F., J F & Co.
4 Varela, Busreh 17/4, M M and Co.
6 Nagono Maru, 2,281, Kobe, 16/4, N Y Kaisha.
8 Garbetta, Calcutta 18/4 M M and Co.
10 & 11 Flowergate 3276 Rangoon, 18/4 S S N Co. Ltd.
12 & 13 Gogra, N F, N F, M M and Co.
15 Homayun Mauritius, 17/4, T M Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Ischia 2470, Genoa 17/4, Lloyd T & M L
B Lenpaisen Maru, Kobe, 24/4, N Y Kaisha.
D & M Zayani, N F, N F T M Co.
F Nethergate, 3197, Antwerp, N F, T M & Co.
K Barpeta Busreh, 22/4, M M and Co.
N Kidderpore 3263, Kobe, N. F. M. M. & Co.
P Hohenfels, Hamburg, 20/4, L Edward Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Morea due about 1th April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Ranpura due about 24th April, Agents P & O S N Co.
Mooltan due about 1st May, Agents P & O S N Co.
China due about 8th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Razmak due about 11th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Malwa due about 15th May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Narkunda due about 22nd May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Maloja due about 29th May, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Masula due about 20th April, Agent M M & Co.
Gazana due about 4th May, Agent M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Castalia due about 24th April, Agent G T Co
Tarantia due about 3rd May, Agent G T Co.
City of York due about 8th May, Agent K N Co.
City of Harvard due about 17th May, Agent K N Co.
Clan Macwhirter, due about 18th April, Agent J F Co.
City of Brisbane due about 17th April, Agent K N Co.
Scindia due about 24th May, Agent Graham T Co
Massilia due about 7th June, Agent Graham T Co.
Elysia due about 22nd June, Agent Graham T Co.
S S Circassia due about 6th July, Agent Graham T Co.

FROM HULL.

Bassano due about 20th April, Agent J F Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Vinstra due about 18th May, Agent G T Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Stermfels due about 30th April, Agent L Edward.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Meerkerk, due about 8th May, Agent E D Sassoon Co
Bovenkirk due about 18th April, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Cracovia due about 18th April, L. T. C.
Pilsna due about 18th May, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Isarco due about 28th April, Agent M Italiana.
Aquileia due about 1st May, Agent M Italiana.
Massini due about 20th May, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Sutton Hall due about 18th April, Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Shanghai due about 9th April Agent F F Campbell Co
Kathlamba due about 23rd April, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Algic due about 7th April, Agent Volkart Bros.
Steel Mariner due about 9th April, Agent M M & Co.

FROM KOBE.

Uga Maru, due about 16th April, Agent O S K.
Borneo Maru, due about 25th April, Agent O S K
Sumatra Maru, due about 10th May, Agent O S K.

FROM CHINA.

Mirzapore due about 16th April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Sicilia due about 10th April, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Khandala due about 18th April, Agent M M Co.

EXPORT.

April 14.

S S Ischia for Genoa—3 tons old iron and steel scraps J Shariff and Sons; 20 tons old iron scrap H K M Jaitha and Sons; 220 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 152 bales cotton fly Textile Products Ltd.

S S Ischia for Barcelona:—4000 cwt castor seed Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Ischia for Marseilles:—75 cwt gum olibanum E Virjee and Co.

S S Ischia for Naples:—400 bales cotton K M Nathoo.

S S Hartfield for Philadelphia—60 bales wool Shamji Mal; 65 bales dry salted goat skins Briskey Co.

S S Caterina Gerdinich for Truste:—34 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Dumana for London:—10 bales goat skins tanned H E Rehmanbhai and Co.; 90 cwt sandalwood P Mulji; 1148 cwt myrabollams F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 51 cases bristles J Begbie and Co Ltd; 50 bales hemp F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 11 bales cowhides tanned L ned L Tharia and Sons; 6 bales cow calf hides tanned L Tharia and Sons.

S S Dumana for Havre:—254 cwt myrabollams F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 347 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Dumana for Constantinople:—30 bales cotton twist The Edward Sassoon Mills Ltd. 15 bundles woollen carpets F Hajioff.

S S City of Lahore for Liverpool:—450 bales hemp S Permanand; 53 bales cotton waste V N Joshi; 53 bales cotton E D Sassoon and Co Ltd; 120 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

S S City of Lahore for Marseilles:—2000 cwt castorseed Volkart Bros.; 1400 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros; 125 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S City of Lahore for Malaga:—100 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Nigaristan for Leith:—20000 cwt linseed Louis Dreyfus and Co; 6000 cwt linseed Strauss and Co Ltd.

S S Nigaristan for Middlesbro':—2500 tons manganese ore James Finlay and Co Ltd.

S S Nigaristan for Hull—16000 cwt castor seed Ralli Bros; 20900 cwt cottonseed Ralli Bros; 19300 cwt linseed Ralli Bros.

S S Hohenfels for Hamburg:—200 tons manganese ore The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd; 100 cwt poppyseed Volkart Bros.

S S Hohenfels for Rotterdam:—200 cwt mustardseed Volkart Bros; 55 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd. 2000 cwt linseed E D Sassoon and Co Ltd; 8000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros; 1000 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros; 1999 cwt teelseed Ralli Bros.

S S Genova for Genoa:—2 bales woollen carpets Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd; 22 bales silk waste Gorio Ltd.

S S Genova for Naples:—400 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Olympia for Liverpool:—28 bales wool Abbas Shustry; 100 bales cottonfly M Mafatlal and Co; 30 bales wool E D Sassoon and Co Ltd. 144 bales wool David Sassoon and Co Ltd; 100 cwt sediment N V Velmahomed; 3960 cwt mussoor Ralli Bros; 20 bales wool Meyer Nissim; 250 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 13 bales wool The Bombay Co Ltd; 3 bales wool S Gambhirchand; 600 cwt myrabollams F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 4200 cwt rapeseed Ralli Bros.

S S Olympia for Glasgow:—4752 cwt mussoor Ralli Bros; 100 bales hemp C Perai and Co; 3025 cwt groundnut oil cake A Bhanji and Bros. 150 cwt staves of empty hhds in shooks Spencer and Co Ltd; 74 cwt heads and hoops of empty hhds Spencer and Co Ltd.

S S Olympia for Marseilles:—136 cwt dry casings Ad Meyer.

S S Kaisar-i-Hind for Middlesbro':—750/1000 tons manganese ore Graham's Trading Co Ltd.

S S Kaisar-i-Hind for London:—100 cwt deer horns J Rahimtoola

S S Nagano Maru for Yokohama:—17 cases sandalwood oil M I Kaisha Ltd; 700 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Nagano Maru for Hongkong:—11 cwt sharkfins S H Joshi and Co.

S S Nagano Maru for Shanghai:—650 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Nagano Maru for Yokkaichi:—700 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Soudan for Tientsin:—300 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Soudan for Shanghai:—1600 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Soudan for Osaka:—100 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Honolulu Maru for Osaka:—347 bales African cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Honolulu Maru for Moji:—113 bales African cotton T M Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Honolulu Maru for Nagoya:—50 bales African cotton T M Kaisha Ltd; 200 bales cotton Suzuki and Co Ltd.

S S Honolulu Maru for Yogohama:—100 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Honolulu Maru for Yokkaichi:—300 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORT.

April 14.

S S Circassia from Liverpool Agents Graham's Trading Co Ltd:—From Liverpool—105 cases candles; 7 barrels lubricating oil; 55 drums lubricating oil; 1 drum asphalte. 50 barrel lubricating grease; 176 cases lubricating grease; 140 kegs lubricating grease; 25 h/barrels lubricating grease; 19 cases tyres and tubes; 25 bales tyres and tubes; 64 bales paper; 25 reels paper; 8 cases paper; 250 bales old newspaper. 36 bales wool waste; 40 bags rivets; 853 cases common soap; 935 boxes common soap; 1400 boxes tinplates; 35 boxes window glass; 35 cases window glass. 45 cases biscuits; 120 cases bottled beer; 200 cases muriate of ammonia; 20 cases carbonate of ammonia; 50 cases heel tips; 16 cases art. silk yarn; 25 cases cigarettes; 79 cases screws; 108 cases bobbins; 78 cases cotton piecegoods; 141 bales cotton piecegoods; 26 bales wool and cotton; 4 cases wool and cotton; 26 cases art. silk and cotton; 17 cases asbestos cement sheets; 150 crates asbestos cement sheets; 13 cases asbestos cement tiles. 28 sk cases tiles; 21 packages sulphur bitters; 50 crates bottles; 31 crates earthenware jars; 92 cases toilet soap; 143 cases cotton yarn; 150 bales cotton yarn; 36 bales cotton tents; 394 bales cottons; 841 cases cottons; 2416 plate hard spelter; 40 drums sodium sulphide; 15 drums silicate of soda; 25 drums copper wire; 300 drums caustic soda; 135 drums turpauline dressings; 600 drums disinfectant; 13 peckages aniline dyes; 87 barrels tallow. 100 rolls roofing felt; 100 kegs soda crystal; 100 d/bags dairy salt; 200 pieces traps; 325 pipes; 118 pieces steel bars; 555 earthenware traps and pans; 250 bundles faggot steel; 17496 bundles galvd sheets; 3500 bundles hoops; 146 bundles yellow metal sheets.

From Glasgow:—50 cases lubricating oil; 46 bales cotton yarn. 8 bales canvas; 94 bales cotton piecegoods; 79 cases cotton piecegoods; 286 cases cottons; 16 bales cottons; 125 bales old newspaper; 125 bales paper. 8 cases paper; 35 cases sewing cotton reels; 45 cases ginger wine; 216 cases whisky; 63 cases wine; 200 cases bottled beer; 35 cases varnish; 15 cases marmalade; 80 cases ale; 540 hhds ale; 200 casks red lead; 400 casks coal pitch. 98 barrels coal pitch; 400 stoneware jars; 25 bags bolts and nuts; 9849 plates spelter; 145 bundles shooks; 202 bundles steel sheets. 4008 bundles galvd sheets; 70 bundles tubes; 122 pieces tubes; 972 pieces pipes; 24 pieces steel rods; 1000 fire bars.

From Gibraltar:—14 cases wine.

S S Surada from Calcutta, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co:—From Calcutta:—7400 tons coal; 12 cases lime juice; 22 chests tea.

From Calicut:—270 bales cotton; 500 bags cocoanuts; 20 jottas coir rope. 26 coils coir rope.

S S Bratton Castle from Mauritius, Agents F F Campbell and Co Ltd.:—From Mauritius—84044 bags crystal sugar.

S S Petershaw from Blyth, Agents D E Sandiman:—From Blyth:—5405 tons coal.

CAUSE LIST.

(WEDNESDAY, April 15).

BEFORE THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE COYAJI.

In the division Court No
At 11-15 a.m.
FOR JUDGMENT.

109-24-48-24—Mulla and M Balabhai Raghunath Agasker and ors, v Mottabhai Babaji Rane and ors. Sukhtanker and G, In Person, Mansukhlal H and M & Co, Little and Co.

99-24—In Re Co's Act, Malvi M R and Co, S A Kajiji, v N H Moos, Bhaishanker K and G.

100-24—In Re Co's Act, Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand and another, v N H Moos, Bhai Shanker K and G.

BEFORE THE HON. SIR LALLUBHAI SHAH

In the Division Court No. 49.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

4096-24—Kanga and Co, Messrs. Bhavanidas and Co, Moosaji Adamji and anr., Parekar and R.

FOR SPEAKING TO THE MINUTES OF C. DECREE.

3408-4—Mirza and M, Bhagilal Chimanlal Shah, v Kantilal Chandilal, Ramanlal and H.

TESTAMENTARY SUIT.

73-25—Re Abdul Kader Bawla, Mulla and M Rukhiabai, v Abdul Sakoor Haji Rahimtula and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co Tyabji D and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

635-25—Captain and V, Kisoredas Purshotamdas Mangaldas, Ahmed Suleman, Nanu H and Co.

637-25—Captain and V, Kisoredas Purshotamdas Mangaldas, Ranfuiai Rehmanbhai, F P Pauri.

640-25—Captain and V, Kisoredas Purshotamdas Mangaldas, Abdul Husein and Bros.

507-25—Khandwalla and Co, Okhaji Jiwanji and Co, v Pathan Omrakhan Nabibux and another, Shamrao M and H.

848-25—Mansukhlal H M and Co, Mahomed Jaffer Muraz, Haji Ismail and Sons.

LONG CAUSE.

5649-22—Mulji P and P, Hiravahu v Chunilal Lalubhai and Co, Vachha and Co, Rele and Co.

684-25—Tyabji D and Co, Shivnarayen Buxiram, v Nemani and ors, Maneckbai widow, Dabholker and J.

3355-23—Pandia and Co., Purshotam Nathubhai v Parvati and others, Thakoredas and D.

567-23—Amin and D, Bai Harkorbai v Rambai and others, Mantri and Co., Mansukhlal H M & Co., Little and Co.

1808-23—Mehta L and Co, Bai Dosibai v Dhanbai and another, Madhavji & Co..

1893-24—Captain and V, The Omrar Foundling and Engineering Co, Ltd, Lala Har Narayen, Judah and S.

2437-24—Ardeshir H D and Co, Kasturbai Jivraj Bhawanji, Jivraj Bhavanji, Dastur and Co.

3167-23—Little and Co, The Bank of Morvi Ltd; The Indian Engineering Co, Manchershaw and N.

3540-23—Kanga and Co, Cursondas Tejpal and Co v The Official Assignee of Bombay.

586-23—Mulla and M, Bai Labhduri v The Sir Waghji Vardhman Camp Mfg Co Ltd, Craigie B and C.

3217-23—Mulla and M, Vithalji Makanji v The Sir Waghji Wadhwan Camp Mfg Co Ltd, Craigie B and C, Bhaishanker K and G.

3291-23—Mulla and M, Vithalji Makanji v The Sir Waghji Wadhwan Camp Mfg Co Ltd, Craigie B and C, Bhaishanker K and G.

3582-23—Jemsetji R and D, Chaturbhai v The Sir Waghji Wadhwan Camp Mfg Co Ltd, Craigie B and C, Bhaishanker K and G.

3633-23—Mulla and M, Vithaldas Makanji and anr v Sir Waghji Wadhwan Camp Mfg Co Ltd, Craigie B and C, Bhaishanker K and G.

4707-23—Duyalji and Co, Jiwanlal Manilal v Patel Jugjiwan Chaganlal, Mehta L and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTINS AND COST OF SPECIAL COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

3440-21—Sabnis G and S, Hirachand Ramchand and anr, v Gautamchand Bhusichand, Dharamsi D and Co.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS).

43-25—Craigie B and C, Tricumdas Gordhandas Khatao v Narayanlal Bansilal, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4313-24—Shroff and L, Haji Mahomed Sadiq Shushtry v Sassoon Ezekiel, N C Dalal and Co.

3428-24—Bhaishanker K and G, Khatao Morarji and ors v Mangalji Karsondas and ors.

485-25—Chitnis K and M, Trimbaklal Tribhowandas and anr v Girdharlal Parshotam.

229-25—N C Dalal and Co, Chandancore v Mulji Dulabhji Ved.

584-25—Bhaishanker K and G, Parvatibai v Naranji Madhavji.

821-25—Crawford B and Co, The B B and C I Ry Co v Baksh Haji Isa.

CONTESTED SHORT CAUSES.

4154-24—Khambatta and Co, Mancherji Hirjibhay Kavarana and Co, v Haji Abdulla Kazin, Payne and Co.

3142-24—Dastur and Co, Ratanlal Choonilal Panalal v Shah Chunilal Hemchand Mulla and M.

233-25—Dharamsi D and Co, Bachubai Jamsedji Francis v Devishah Harprasad, Jhavery and Co.

2195-24—Captain and V, Rachaldas Gidoomal and Co v Dinmahomed Fatemahomed and anr, Merwanji K and Co.

410-25—Craigie B and C, Narayen Harischanderji and anr v Cumrudin Kikabhoy and ors, In person.

1414-24—Soondardas and Co, Haji Ayub Haji Begmahomed v Odhavji Gigabhai, Mohile P and P.

51-25—Payne and Co, Stevens and Macknight v Naranji Dwarkadas and anr, Dabholker and J.

220-25—Purnanand C and J, Kantilal Pratapshi v A Judah, Khandwalla and Chh.

2793-21—N C Dalal and Co, B N Lang v Bhagwan Umed and ors, Jhavery and Co.

4213-24—Payne and Co, Narsidas Jekisondas v Chhotalal Vadilal, Shah and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 54.

FOR JUDGMENT.

2524-23—Shamrao M and H, Nusserwanji Dorabji Panday, v Dossabhay Rustomji Dhanjibhoy Shethna and others, Merwanji K and Co.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

1192-23—Tyabji D and Co, Shrikrishna Ganeshdas and anr, v Bhomraj Bhikamchand and others, Madhavji and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

5198-23—Mantri and Co, Tarachand Ghanshamdas v Chapsi Bhara and Co, Captain and V.

1144-23—Dabholker and J, N H Moos v Ramabai, Captain and V.

3798-24—Merwanji K and Co, Gorio Ltd., v Vithaldas Meghji, Tyabji D and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

4393-24—Vachha and Co, Kulsambai daughter of Adamji Mulla Allibhai v Kulsumbai widow, Jehangir M and S.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

4318-24—Jamsedji R and D, Maganlal Someshwar v Chetandas Daga, Malvi M R and Co, Kanga and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

2374-23—Mulji P and P, Girdhardas Coorjee, Kairamalla Karsondas and Co, Smethan B and L.

5166-23—Crawford B and Co, The Motor Union Insurance Co Ltd, Yadao N Shereker and anr, Ramanlal and H, Mehta L and Co.

424-24—Matubhai J and M, The Bank of Morvi, Ltd., Kesharbai, Daphtary T and D.

139-24—Rele and Co, Jagjivan Velji, Mulji Kamchand, Dabholker and J.

2670-23—M V Gokhale, Benipraspd Meherchand Umarsingh and ors, Madhavji and Co.

S. C. Ct. 274/4056-24—Shamrao M and H, Sethna Katrak and Co, The Shilotri Bank Ltd, Daphtary F and D.

4624-23—Payne and Co, The Gujarat Glass Works Ltd. (in Liqn.), Nandlal Magaulal, Bhaishanker K and G.

4335-23—Captain and V, Haji Valimahomed Moti, Haji Jusab Hasham and ors, Mulla and M, Dallas and C.

682-24—Mulji P and P, Karamchand Jugjivan, Shamji Pasoo and Co, Patell and B.

441-24—Mantri and Co, Maneckla Jugjiwandas, P Crystal and Co, Captain and V.

2077-23—Payne and Co, Lifadhar Nensy, Janerbai and anr, Little and Co, Unwalla P and P.

163-25—Edgelow G W and Co, Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons Ltd v Chimalal Vadilal, N C Dalal and Co.

951-23—Madhavji and Co, Bakubhai Ambalal and Co v The Kalol Kapadia Spg and Wvg Mills Co Ltd, Kapadia and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE TARAPOREWALLA.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

3545-24—Edgelow G W and Co, The Bharat Spng and Wg Co Ltd, Bhaichand Rupchand Deshia, Crawford B and Co

SUMMARY SUITS.

516-25—Captain and V, Chapsy Bhara and Co Valli Mahomed Haji, Ardeshir H D and Co.

617-25—Malvi M R and Co, Sewaram Ramchand v Valli Mahomed Haji, Ardeshir H D and Co.

619-25—Malvi M R and Co, Mangoomal Dewidasingh v Valli Mahomed Haji, Ardeshir H D and Co.

ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTER.

In Re Indian Co's Act—Shroff and L, The Phoenix Taxi and T Service v N H Moos, Mulla and M.

SHORT CAUSES.

483-25—Khandwalla and Chh, Mohanlal Chunilal v Tricumdas Karsondas and Co, Payne and Co.

587-25—Amarchand and M, Harzowandas Jethabhai, Chunilal Babulal Master and anr, Jhavery and Co.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

151-25—Pandia and Co, Bhickchand Daulatram v Khubchand Lalchand, Khandwalla and Chh.

SHORT CAUSE.

587-25—Divekar and B, Shankerrao Bhicaji Sizaal, Pandurang Vithoba Desai, Dikshit M and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

2981-24—Mehta L and Co, L Gordhandas and Co, W J Burrows, Mulla and M.

3197-22—Mohile P and G, B Tricumlal and Co, Chaganlal Gopalji and another, Unwalla P and P.

3064-23—Dabholker and J, Karsondas Thakersy and Co, Dhanji Mowji Mistry, Madhovji and Co

766-25—Payne and Co, Shamrao Nanabhoy Chipwalla and ors v Nathoobhai Bhookhandas, Mohile P and G.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MIRZA.

In the Division Court No. 37.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1051-23—Surveyor and Co, Chawakram Kathoth Kunhi Ahmed and anr v Ebrahim Cassum, Mirza and M.

5668-22—M B Chothia and Co, Maneckji Dadabhoy Bhathena, v Navazbai and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co

REFERENCE.

L A R 41-23—A Kirksmith, In Re Government v Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Merwanji K and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

4211-24—Divekar and B, Messrs Gamnaji Nathaji and Co, Mulji Karsondas and ors, Dallas and Co.

4212-24—Do—Manecklal Gulabchand and Co, Do—Do.

LONG CAUSES.

1718-20—Tyabji D and Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Charandas Vasonji and anr, Craigie B and C.

1428-23—Captain and V, The Indian Steel Ltd, and another, Sir Sarupchand and Co, Malvi M R and Co.

2779-24—Kanga and Co, Khimji Poonja and Co. v D D Sabnis, Daphtary F & D.

4222-24—Mulla and Mulla, Jethmal Narandas v Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Bhaishanker K and G.

1707-23—Jehangir M and S, Tuljaram C Khandwalla v Ingalias D'Monte & Co, Surveyor & Co.

1454-23—Manilal H and Co, The Bombay Mining and D. Syndicate Ltd, v The Netherland Trading Society, Payne and Co.

3163-20—Malvi M R and Co., Kesarbai widow and ors, v Vallabhdas Raojee Pandia & Co.

4060-23—Wadia G & Co, Darabshaw Bamanji Dubash v Jenarayan Hindumal Dani Merwanji K & Co.

4062-23—Smetham B and L, Chawkaran Kattothi Kunhamed v Ebrahim Cassum, M B Chothia & Co.

4148-23—Rustomji and Gin, N H Moos and anr. v Elmer L Hinann, In Person.

4166-23—Khandwalla and Chh, Sarabhai Savaichand a firm v Maganlal Manecklal a firm, Raghavayya N & Co.

4230-23—Mulla and Mulla, Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons Ltd, The Asiatic Steam Navg. Co. Ld., Crawford B and Co.

4312-23—Vachha & Co, Sorabji Rustomji Engineer, Piroshaw Rustomji Engineer & anr., Shroff & Lam.

1432-23—Khanderao L and M Akbaralli Saraf-ali v Ardeshir Cursetji Powalla and others, Ardeshir H D and Co., Kanga and Co.

4115-24—Payne and Co., Anandrao Krishnarao Navalker v Sitaram Laxmanrao alias Dadasaheb Kadum, M V Gokhale

4193-23—Tyabji D and Co, N Purshotamdas and Co, D B Mody, Mulla.

134-25—M B Chothia, Thakor Chaganlal Girdharlal v Gandhi Kuberdas Vithaldas, Mulji P and P.

164-25—Cholesy and Co, Messi Bhaja and Co. v Aga Noormahomed Marade and anr. Payne and Co.

285-25—M B Chothia and Co, D C Oomrigar and Co, Dr. H B Batliwalla and Sons Ltd, Unwalla P and P Co Ltd, The Japan Trading and Mfg Co Ltd, Merwanji K and Co.

2774-23—Craigie B and C, The Binod Mills Co Ltd v The Japan Trading and Mfg Co Ltd, Merwanji K and Co.

80-25—Jamsedji R and D, Gokaldas Jivraj Moolraj Khatao, Smethan B and L.

COMMERCIAL.

BRITISH MARKETS.

MANCHESTER CLOTH AND YARN.

Manchester, March 25—The improved Indian demand mentioned in our last issue bore moderate fruit towards the week-end, says the "Manchester Guardian Commercial". Several houses entered into fair commitments in dhooties for Calcutta and business was also done in light goods, particularly mulls and jacconets, as well as in printers and fancies. Madras took a share in this buying, but very little was heard of Bombay or Karachi. In the larger transactions the initiative was taken in Manchester, but there was also a vigorous indent inquiry which led to some results. On the whole, however, the activity of the week was not at all well spread between shippers and dhootie manufacturers, and some prominent exporting houses, being entirely left out of the race, did not feel compelled to purchase at the higher prices quoted towards the end of the week. Some dhootie makers can now only give June-July delivery, but in other cases May delivery is easily obtainable. Since the buying has set in rather late in the season, it appears that trade has also been restricted by the difficulty of obtaining deliveries at suitable dates for shipment.

The inquiry is still brisk and the purchase of dhooties is always considered to be the harbinger of business in other fabrics. On the whole, however, the indent demand is not coming forward with offers which look promising in Manchester, and at the time of writing the prospects of an extensive trade are not quite so rosy as they were a week ago. The leading operators in dhooties always try to dispose of their purchases at once on the other side, and the close of the Holi festival is always considered a suitable time for enterprise. Some houses had stocks in Calcutta to dispose of, but others are now awaiting news of sales before venturing much further, and it is rare tha Calcutta prices rule above Manchester prices and thus lead to excited buying here. The dhooties trade is almost the one section of Manchester trade which still calls for considerable exercise of initiative, and it is therefore the most risky. Buying at the right moment is often of greater importance than ability to sell, while absence in the yarn market of any material trace of last week's transactions may be accounted for by the fact that the leading dhootie makers base their operations on anticipatory buying of yarn and of cotton, for they spin a large proportion of their own yarn requirements.

In the rest of the Indian trade, however, initiative is sadly lacking, and it no stage in the manufacture and distribution of goods is there much disposition to take the necessary risk. Monday's slight reaction in cotton prices supplied a definite check, arousing once more the old fear of a serious decline. In recent years fluctuations in the price of cotton have caused such losses that few traders have now much money left to lose in this way, and it is a serious consideration that the dread of lower prices should still be an important factor at this time in the season, when so much is known of available supplies and prospective demand. Spinners of American cotton are still finding it difficult to sell the output of a 35-hour week, and it is still doubtful whether an adequate supply of weaving labour is available to absorb a 48-hour output. The trade has long realised that the high cost of the finished article is the most important obstacle to the recovery of trade, and the efforts now being made by certain interests within the Federation to devise some means of lowering the costs of production are praiseworthy. If some concessions are arranged, however, it will be difficult to make certain that they will cause an increase in trade. Demand is a fickle jade, quite as likely to move at high prices as at low, but one of the more important considerations is the possibility that under-consumption over a period of years caused a permanent setback in the world's capacity to consume cotton goods. If such is the case the demand will have to be nursed back into vigour only gradually and over another period which may be a lean one for Lancashire.

Outside the Indian market there has been little activity of note during the week. The China trade is depressed and shows no sign of immediate revival. Further weakness has been recorded in Shanghai auction prices. Java and Singapore have maintained a miscellaneous demand of moderate dimensions. A few good transactions have been effected for shipment to Egypt, but these are not symptomatic of any revival in that quarter. The home trade and the Continent are moving only too slowly, while the South American demand is now tapering off. In these markets, as in the United States, the high cost of Egyptian cotton is a great hindrance to the purchase of the fine fabrics usually required. It is said that trade in the very finest qualities is very small indeed, and that substitutes, although regarded with suspicion in some quarters, may have come to stay.

JUTE.

Dundee, March 25.—During the past week the jute market has exhibited certain unusual points of interest, and these clustered chiefly round twilled sacking, d.w. hagging and tarpaulin. It is somewhat difficult to understand, however, why heavy purchasing in these prompted a stimulus in sales of hessian yarn, sending the price of some grades above the late purchase-level. This is not to say that big business was done in hessians, but there is every appearance of it coming alone. Jute, however, was called quiet from Calcutta, both for loose and baled fibre. Inquiries for jute cloth are accumulating, and the increase in the amounts quoted for was considerable.

Prices.—Raw jute: First mark actuals, March-April, £49; groups, £47. 10s.; Red SCC, actuals, £47; Daisee 2, £46; Tessa 2, £48; mixed cuttings, £33. Yarns: 8lb. cops, 6.44 (4s. 3 1/2 d.); spools. 6.63 (4s. 5d.); sacking chains, 6.63 (6 5/8), 6.69 (6 11-16d.); hessian chains, 6.88 (6 7/8); chested hessians, 10 por. 10oz. 40in., 5, 5.08 (5 1-16d.); 9oz., 4.69 (4 11-16d.), 4.75 (4 3/4d.); 8oz. 4.13 (4 1/8d.) 8oz., 4.13 (4 1/8d.) 4.19

(Continued in Column 6.)

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 14.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 27/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/8.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 665.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 725.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 710.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 118.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 113.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 154.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 208.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158 1/4.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 281.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.78 3/8.
London—Paris Frcs. 92.55.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.80.
London—Brussels Frcs. 94.70.
London—Rome Liras 116.00.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
The Exchange Market was steady.

London, Apl. 13.

Tele Transfers; Bar Gold; Bar Silver Spot.—Closed.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 14 Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/5 7/8
Bank Demand	1/5 29/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m-s	1/6 3/16
Fcs Demand.	667
American Dollars	281
Hongkong Dollars	154
Shanghai	208
Japan	117 1/2
Singapore	158 1/4

Market Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	17.73
Christiania	29.90
Amsterdam	11.98
Switzerland	24.74
Belgium	94.85
Athens	——

London, Apl. 11.

Exchange on London in Paris	9255
Exchange on London in Germany	——
Exchange on London in Italy	——

New York, Apl. 11.

Demand Bills 47762.

LONDON DISCOUNTS—

Bombay, April 14.

3 months 4 5/8 per cent.
6 months 4 3/4 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.

MONEY—
Call 6 1/4 per cent.
1 month 5 3/4 per cent.
3 months 5 1/2 per cent.
6 months 5 per cent.

TONE OF MONEY MARKET—
Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

BULLION.

Bombay, April 14.

Sovereigns Ready 13/13.
Sovereigns Forward 13/14.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/15.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/15.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 22/1.
Bar silver ready Rs. 34/11.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 74/11.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 72/6.

London, April 13.

Bar gold ready s. 86/5.
Silver ready d. 31/8.
Silver forward d. 31/6.

TONE OF SILVER—
The Silver Market was very quiet.

GOLD.

Bombay, April 14.

Ready :—21-14-9

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Chaltor	21-13-9	21-15-0		21-14-9
Visak	21-15-9	22-1-0		22-0-6

Teji Mandi.
Chaltor 0—0—0
Visak. 0—3—0
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, April 14.

Ready :—

Vaida.	Opening.	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Chaltor	74-14-0		74-7-0	74-8-0
Visak	72-8-0		72-4-0	72 5-0
Jeth	72-4-0			72-4-0

Teji Mandi.
Chaltor 0—0—0
Visak. 1—5—0
Tone—Market Steady.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, April 14.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67/13.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 85.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 97/15.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 98/13.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1925 Rs. 103.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 104/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/13.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 101/2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 103.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 103/8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 104/2.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107/6.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74/8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74/8.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 98.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 97.

SHARES.

Bombay, April 14.

There was a rise in Bombay Dyeing and Century Mills Shares owing speculative Activities. Market was flat in all the other shares. The closing rates are:—

BANKS.

Imperial Bank 1402/8, India Bank 72/8, Central 23/12, Eastern Bank 87.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance 432/8, Apollo 14, Bombay Cotton 490, Bombay Dyeing 1121/4 xd. Century 562/8xd., Central India 535, Colaba Land 125, Crescent 232/8, Currim 450, Dawn 670xd, Edward Sassoon 120, E. D. Sassoon 1/6, Elphinstone 30, Fazulbhoy 961/4, Globe 45, Gokak 107/8, Indian Bleaching 227/8, Indore Malwa 367/8, Kasturchand 150, Khatau 115, Kilachand 6/2, Kohinoor 1250, Luxmi Cotton 4950, Madhowji 370, Madhavrao 52/8, M. Petit 2650, Meyer Sassoon 120, New Great 375, New City 275, Pabaney 347/8, Pearls 553/8, Phoenix 530, Premier 75, Simplex 195, Standard 1550, Swan 1090xd Swadeshi 620, Tata Mills 165, Vishnu Cotton 1850, Sholapoor 10500, Finlay 775xd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 480, Alcock 165, B. Burma 315, B. Burma N I 78/12, Bt. Burma Petrol 4/13, B. Tramway 102/8, Bombay Steam 80, Katni Ordy 45xd. Do Deferred 140, New India Insurance 13/4, Shivrajpur 45xd. Tata Iron Ordinary 14, Do Deferred 50, Tata Hydro 980, Tata Power Ordinary 395, Do preferred 510n, Scindia Steam 6/3.

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, April 14.

	12 to 1 O/O.
Ahmedabad Advance ..	435
Bombay Cotton	487-8-90
Bombay Dyeing ..	1100-35-15-25
Century ex-divi... ..	565-75-62-8 63-12
Nagpur	540 37-8-33-12
Colaba ex-divi.	123-12-30-25
Crescent ex-divi... ..	232-8-35-32-8
Indore ex-divi.	370-67-8
Kohinoor	1250
New Great	375-72-8-75
Pearl	555-52-8-57-8
Phoenix ex-divi. ..	530
Kharuchs	107-8
Simplex	205-200-196-4
Swan ex-divi.	1090
Swadesh	620-27-8-20
Pabani	347-8
Fazal	957-8-70-60
Mathuradas	250
Tata Mill	165
Globe	40-45
Mysore	120-22-8
Madhavji	370
Finlay ex-divi.	765
Gokak ex-divi, ...	108-12-7-8
Edward Sassoon ..	120
Meyer Sassoon	120
Hydro-Tata	975-82-8-77-8
Bombay Burma Old ..	315
Bombay Elec. Tram ..	101-4-28
Bombay Steamer Ordy.	80
Bundi Cement	9
Central E. Mining ..	32-8
Indian Cement	35
Tata Steel Ordy. ..	14
Tata Steel Defd. ..	55-50-10-50

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 14.

		per lb.	Rs. a. p
Kilachand	..	No. 14 1-2	0 13 0
Kilachand	..	No. 20 1-2	0 15 3
Currimbhai	..	No. 12 1-2	0 13 0
Elphinstone	..	No. 12 1-2	0 12 6
David ..	..	No. 10 1-2	0 12 3
Shapurji ..	..	No. 10 1-2	0 12 0
Trikamdas ..	..	No. 10 1-2	0 12 3
Sattara ..	..	No. 10 1-4	0 12 3
Shapurji ..	..	No. 6 1-2	0 11 3
Light-house	..	No. 6 1-2	0 11 0
Japan ..	..	No. 40—1	1 5 0
" ..	..	No. 42—2	1 6 9
" ..	..	No. 20	1 0 3
" ..	..	No. 32	1 4 9

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, April 14.

To-day Reuter reported 1 to 4 points up in old crop and 16 to 22 points higher in new crop in New York futures. The market improved on short covering Liverpool has been reported 2 to 3 points lower on the 9th instant.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable under date 13th instant as under:—

"General feeling less bearish owing to markets resistance. Further good rain in Texas but Central still very dry."

Messrs. The Cotton Agents Ltd. have received the following cable dated 13th instant from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co.:—

"Moderate rains have fallen in Texas East and Texas West. American spinners are buying."

Owing to the intervention of the Easter Holidays the American Markets have fluctuated within comparatively narrow limits but recent cablegrams indicate that trade will now come out to buy as values have receded to a great extent.

As regards the local market there are now some signs of a better demand both from Europe and Japan and should this develop we are of the opinion that the decline will be definitely checked and that a revival in the ready demand may be reasonably expected. We would be in favour of buying cautiously round about current prices in all markets.

Notwithstanding a further moderate advance reported in new crop in New York futures, the Marwari Bazar opened this morning unchanged at Rs. 457 1/2 for fully good M. G. Broach July/August. At the opening one Japanese House and Bazar operators were moderate sellers and the prices declined to Rs. 457. Around this level Commission Houses and the prominent Shroffs were free buyers and the market gradually advanced to Rs. 461 and closed at Rs. 460 1/2 at 4-30 p.m. At Cotton Green, the market opened at Rs. 462 and going upto Rs. 463 1/4 on buying by Japanese and Commission Houses and closed steady at Rs. 463 at 6-30 p.m. Fully good M. G. Broach April/May opened at Rs. 450 and gradually improved to Rs. 453 on buying by Bazar operators. On Commission Houses selling the market gave way to Rs. 452 and closed at the same rate at 4-30 p.m.

Fully good M. G. Bengal May and July were nominally quoted at Rs. 404 and Rs. 408 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was closed during the holidays.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6-30 P.M.

Bombay, April 14.

Fully Good Broach April-May	..	455
" " " July-Aug.	..	463
Fully Good Bengal May	..	406
" " " July	..	410

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 14.

Description.	Superfine.	Fine.	F.Good	Good
M. G. Bengal and S.Punjab	432	422	407	397
M. G. Punjab/American	495	483	473	
M. G. Broach	482	477	470	460

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, April 14.

Fully Good Broach April-May	..	453
" " July/Aug.	..	461
Fully Good Bengal May	..	404
" " July	..	468
Good Southerns May/June	..	451

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 14.

	Ready average quality.	Ready Fine.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	..	.. ..
" Fine M.G.	..	410 /15 ..
" F.G.M.G.	400/5	.. ..
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	..	410/15 ..
" F.G.M.G.	400/5	.. ..
Punjab Americans M.G.	495	.. ..
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M.G.	445	465 ..
Nagpur	440	465 ..
Yeotmal .. Fine M.G.	435	460 ..
Pulgaon .. " "	440/45	460 ..
Dhamangaon " "	435	455 ..
Amraoti .. " "	425	450/55 ..
Khamgaon-Akola "	425/430	450/55 ..
Mulkapur " "	400	440 ..
Khandesh " "	405/10	450/40 ..
" F.G.M.G.	..	.. ..
Broach Fine M.G.	..	480 ..
" Fully Good "	..	460/65 ..
Muthia Fine "	..	.. ..
" F.G.M.G.	430/20	.. ..
Dharwar S.G.	..	.. ..
Coompta M.G.	515	.. ..
Westerns "	470/85	.. ..
" H.G.	..	.. ..
Miraj M.G.	510	.. ..
Cambodia "	530/40	.. ..

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATION.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Bombay, April 14, 1925.

New York Market 9th April,

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
24.12	May		24.16	+04
24.41	July	24.42+01	24.45	+04
24.06	Oct.		24.08	+02
24.97	Jan.		23.98	+01

New York spot on 8th April, 24.25—25; New Orleans 24.25—25.

New York Spot on 9th April, 24.40 plus 05; New Orleans 24.30 plus 05.

Quiet featureless market. July highest 24.52 (1.55 p.m.) lowest 24.31 (at the opening), range .21 points.

New York Market 13th April:—

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
24.16	May	24.17	+01
24.45	July	24.49	+04
24.08	Oct.	24.30	+22
23.98	Jan.	24.14	+16

Quiet but steady market, July highest 24.57 (10.51 a.m.) lowest 24.31 (12.49 p.m.) range .26 points.

Liverpool markets 9th April:—

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
13.13	May	13.14+01	13.14+01	13.11	—02
13.20	July	13.21+01		13.18	—02
13.30	Oct.			13.00	—03
12.89	Jan.			12.86	—03
	Egyptian				
29.75	May			29.00	—75
28.55	July			27.90	—65

Telegraphic market advices:—Market eased on reports of rains in Central Texas, but recovered on short covering.

American cross rate 4.78 3/4.

CLOSING PRICES—AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Apl. 13.

Futures at New York:—

Months	To-day's Prices.	
May	24.17	+.01
July	24.49	+.04
October	24.30	+.22
January	24.14	+.16

Liverpool, Apl. 13.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool.—Closed.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New, York Apl. 13.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	10,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	10,000
Day's Exports to Continent	11,000
Futures at New York	
May	24.17+04
July	24.49+.04
Oct.	24.30+.22
Jan.	24.14+.16.
Spot Cotton at New York	24.40 unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	24.35+.05
Futures at New Orleans	
May	24.17+.02
July	24.47+.04
Demand Bills 20 1/2	
Silver Commercial Bars	47787
Foreign Mined	67 1/4
Stock of Cotton at Interior parts	691,000

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, April 14. (6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Ready	Bazaar] Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	59 0 0	8 11 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	58 0 0	8 10 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	61 0 0	8 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 9 0	11 1 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 8 0	11 0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 12 0	12 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 12 0	13 4 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 6 0	12 14 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	73 0 0	14 12 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	69 0 0	..
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	66 0 0	..
Teelseed, Black ..	63 0 0	12 8 0
Poppyseed, White ..	13 4 0	13 12 0
Groundnuts	66 0 0	13 3 0
Mowraseed	9 0 0	9 8 0
Barley	43 0 0	6 2 0
Castroseed	66 0 0	13 3 0
Cotton Seed Ready Delivery	....	....
Jira	16 0 0	....
Forward,	Rs. a. p	
Wheat, May	8 8 3	
Linseed, May	13 5 6	

COPPER.

Bombay, April 14

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper German	3-4	66 0 0
Copper	1	66 0 0
Copper	1 1-4	64 12 0
Copper American ..	1 1-2	65 0 0
Copper	1 3-4	65 0 0
Copper	2	65 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars ..	..	62 0 0
Panchteka Joint	..	27 0 0
Copper, English Bars ..	..	61 0 0
Brass Bars	..	39 4 0
Pat Klai	..	67 8 0
Lead, Country	..	25 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal 3-4	..	56 8 0
" " to 1		55 12 0
" " 1-1-4 to 1-1-2, 1-3-4 to 2		55 12 0
German Copper 1 1-2 to 1-3-4 to 2		64 12 0
American Copper 3-4 to 1, ..		66 0 0
" " 1-1-4 ..		65 0 0

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, April 14.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 96 hours ending 6 p.m. on 13th April, 1925.

Cotton	48130	Bales
Wheat	16065	Cwts.
Linseed	55701	"
Rape, etc.	7449	"
Gingellyseed	5041	"
Poppyseed	459	"
Groundnuts	7800	"
Castorseed	18265	"
Rice	91682	"
Myrabollams	424	"
Cottonseed	60 6	"
Mowraseed	Nil	"
Gram	4923	"
Juwar	470	"
Masur	Nil	"
Barley	894	"
Bajri	3058	"
Coal	1114	Tons

P. CHRYSTAL & CO.

DAILY COTTON REPORT.

Bombay April 14.
Bombay Quotations at 2-30 p. m.

Description.	Ready	A/May	J/Aug.
1924/1925 Crop			
Broach M. G. F. G.	468/472	453	461
Oomra M. G. Fine	440/50		
" M. G. Black leaf.	420/30		
Bengal M. G. Fine	420/25		
" M. G. F. G.	405/10	404	407
Khandesh Black leaf	385/400		
Khandwa/Sanavad	410/35		
Jalna/Aurragangabad	400/415		
Harda	445/55		
Ujjain	440/50		
Parbhani	430/40		
Purna.	440/45		
Nander.	445/50		
Barsi/Kurdoorwadi	415/20		
Wardha/Warora	450/60		
Nagpur	455/65		
Katol	460/70		
Adoni	465/75		
Sindh/American	470/80		
Sangil/Miral	490/500		
Bagalkot	475/85		
Coompta	505/10		
Tirupur	525/35		

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1924-25	1923-24
Receipts toldate 13-4-25 —	8831000	6209000
" Yesterday do —	10000	8000
Exports to date do —	7159000	4795000
Stock at Ports 3-4-25 —	881000	595000
" Interior Towns. do —	751000	546000
" Liverpool do —	1077000	617000
Visible Supply 4-4-25 —	3574000	2209000
Quantity in Sight do —	13487000	10221000

Receipts at Bombay.

Yesterday.	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
48130	2663716	2738904.	2779925

Exports by rail from 1st Sept, to 2nd April.

1924-25	1923-24
9170.	17435

Total Stock in Bombay on 2-4-25 8,43,810 B/s
Last year—9,02,751 B/s.

Total Shipments from 1st, Sept, to 6th April

	1924-1925	1923-1924	1922-1923
Europe ..	406064	804797	555392
China ..	152723	124693	246411
Japan ..	1056111	985063	1033764
Coast-Ports	21238	42962	34365
Total ..	1636136	1957515	1869932
Aflot in harbour			
Europe ..	23024	4969	4051
China Japan & Coasts ports	44484	54346	137401
Silver	Gold	Govt Paper.	
73-6-0	21-13-0	67-14-0	

Remarks:—1 p.m. The New York market yesterday closed 1/22 points higher. Liverpool does not re-open until to-day.

The local market opened to-day with Broach at about Rs. 450 and Rs. 457½ for April/May and July/August and has since recovered Rs. 3/4 on short covering.

After the recent decline some recovery in America is expected and with this opinion we are in agreement

The Japanese Sampin market continues very weak the latest quotations being 299.70 and 302.50 for April and October respectively.

Marwadi Bazaar Tues. 3.30 p. m. Market:—Steady.

Broach A/May Rs. 452½ July/August. Rs. 461½. Bengal May. Rs. 403 July. Rs. 407.

SHARE MARKET—LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 14.

Apollo Mill	15	Morarji Gooculdas	2700
Elphinstone	30	Madras United	575
Emperor Edward	450	Union Mill ..	225
Asur Virjee..	10	Laxmi Cotton	1850
Alliance Cotton	70	Vishnoo Cotton	520
Indian Dy.& Big.	217-8	Western India	560
Indian Mfg.	950	Wadia Woollen Mill	6-12
E. D. Sassoon	1-6	Sassoon Silk	587-8
Indian Woln Mill	15	Sassoon Cotton	45
Currimbhoy Mill	450	Sholapur ..	10600
Kilachand	6	Standard Mill	1500
Kooria Mill	150	Hindoostan Mill	1000
Kastoorchand	132-8	Hyderabad	2440
Khandesh Mill	2250	Tata Power Elec.	390
Khatau Mill	117-8	Punjab Cement	2-4
Gold Mohur	32	Bombay Flour	.. ..
Jamshed Mill	115	Union Flour	.. ..
Jivraj Baloo	500	Oriental Life	475
Tata Mill prof.	190	Emperor	420
David	..	New India	131-4
Dawn Mill	695	Jupiter Ins.	6-2
New City ex-Divi	260	Great Indin	10
Planet	30	Scindia Steam	6-2
Premier	75	Eastern Chemical	1-12
Presidency	70	Port Canning	150
Bradbury Mills	475	B'bay Telephone	28
Bombay Indstl.	25	" Uganda	57
Birla	17	" Burma New	78-12
Madhavji	180	Br. Burma Petrol	4-13
Madhaorao Scin.	55	Tata Oil	13
Mancekji Petit.	2700		

(Continued from Column 1.)

(4 3-16d.); floorcloths, 9 1/2 oz. 76in., 9 5/9 (9 1/2d.), 9.63, (9 5/8d.)

COAL.

Cardiff, March 24.—Coal market conditions are slightly less depressed, yet business still leave much to be desired, and collieries in the main declare current prices are entailing losses.

Chief interest centres in the Egyptian State Railways' contract for 150,000 tons of large to be delivered at Alexandria over May-July. Tenders were opened in Cairo on March 22, and disclose the lowest price at 34s. 4d. with others ranging 2s. higher. Offers have to be left firm for ten days, and successful tenders will be declared within the next week.

Great Southern Railways of Ireland have brought 120,000 tons of Monmouthshire large for delivery over next six months, shipments to commence immediately. Prices reported 24s. f.o.b. Latvian Railways are inquiring for 35,000 tons of Monmouthshire large for shipment over April-July.

Best Admiralty large moves slowly at 27s. but seconds meet better demand, and have moved up 3d., to 25s.—26s. Best dry large is very quiet and dull at 25s.—26s., supplies offering freely. Ordinaries are weak at 23s. 6d. Dry duff is in brisk demand and firm at 14s. 6d.—15s. Monmouthshire coals are in steady request, with Black Veins well maintained at 24s., and Western Valleys steady at 23s.—23s. 6d. Easterns are quiet, but no worse, at 22s. 3d.—23s. 3d.

The closing of unremunerative pits has curtailed small coal supplies, and prices are harder at 15s 6d.—16s. bests, 14s. 6d.—15s. good bunkers, and 13s. 6d.—14s. 6d. cargo brands. Buyers taking two-thirds large can obtain concessions on small-coal prices.

Coke is in meagre demand, but many ovens are idle, and prices hold to 40s.—50s. foundry and 32s. 6d. furnace grades. Patent fuel is in fair demand at 23s. 6d.—26s 6d.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Dr. Besant's lecture on "Winning Swaraj", "Congress House", Girgaum Back Road, 7 p.m.

THURSDAY, April 16.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, April 17.

S. S. "Delta" with mails of April 2 due at 10 a.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

SATURDAY, April 18.

S S "Delta" with English mail leaves at 1 p.m.

Annual gathering of Medical Relief League, Marathi Grantha Sangrahalaya Hall, Thakurdwar, Sir I. Rahimtullah to preside.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court this (Wednesday) morning, the 15th instant, at 11-30 o'clock (S. T.).

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The homeward P. and O. mail steamer "Maloja" with the mails from Bombay of the 4th instant arrived at Port Said at 3-30 p.m. on the 13th instant and left there at 8-30 p.m. the same day.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s. s. "Honolulu Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon to-day (Wednesday).

Superscribed mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per s. s. "Nagano Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m. to-morrow (Thursday.)

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per extra s. s. "Homaymn" via Karachi will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Sunday, the 19th April, 1925.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

A select programme of Indian music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Wednesday) at 7 p.m. Call sign 2 F. V., Wave length 387 metres.

"HARIKIRTAN" IN BENGALI.

There will be "Harikirtan" in Bengali at 7-30 p. m. to-day at Mr. S. P. Bannerjee's residence Sleater Road. All Bengali residents in Bombay are invited to be present.

YOUNG THEISTS' UNION.

Mr. D. Gopal Chetty, the President of the Swedenborg Society of India, will deliver a public lecture on "Swedenborg and his Mission" to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Prarthana Samaj Hall. The lecture is open to the public.

MEDICAL RELIEF LEAGUE.

The annual gathering of the Medical Relief League, Bombay, will be held on Saturday next (the 18th instant) at the Bombay Marathi Granthu Sangrahalaya Hall, Bhai Jivanji Lane, Thakurdwar, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolla to preside.

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Society will be held in the Society's Rooms to-day (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), when Mr. F. D. Mulla will read a paper on "The conception of Islam as a cult."

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 13th April to 6 a.m. of 14th April, 1925:—

Small-pox 7 attacks and 1 death; Cholera nil; Plague 3 attacks and 1 death; Influenza nil. Total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 98. Total mortality this day last year was 102.

IN HONOUR OF DR. BESANT.

SALE OF KHADI AT REDUCED RATES.

The B. P. C. C. Khadi Board has decided to sell Khadi at specially reduced rates, at the Congress House to-day (Wednesday) between 4 and 7, in the evening, in honour of Dr. Annie Besant's entering the "Congress House" for the first time after her secession five years ago and addressing the first public meeting under the auspices, exclusively of the Congress Committee in Bombay, after her re-entry into the Congress.

DR. BESANT'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 7 p.m. (S. T.) at the "Congress House", 223, Girgaum Back Road (Proctor Road, near Kennedy Bridge), when Dr. Annie Besant will deliver a lecture in English on "Winning Swaraj." Sjt. M. R. Jayakar will preside. All are cordially invited to be present.

CALL TO NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.

All the National Volunteers are requested to be present to preserve order at the above public meeting at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) punctually. The Officer Commanding of the Hindustani Seva Dal will be in charge.

REMITTANCES TO "HOME" TREASURY.

(In pounds sterling.)

Sterling purchases in India, total remittances from 1st April 1924 to 31st March 1925, 33,191,000.

Sterling taken over in London, total remittances from 1st April 1924 to 31st March 1925, 700,000.

Transfer from Paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury, nil.

Transfer from Gold Standard Reserve in England to Home Treasury, nil.

Council Bills, remittances during the month of March 1925, 780,000; total remittances from 1st April 1924 to 31st March 1925, 7,579,162.

Total remittances during the month of March 1925, 780,000; total remittances from 1st April 1924 to 31st March 1925, 41,470,162."

"Of this amount, £6 million was remitted on behalf of the Paper Currency Reserve.

KALYAN HIGH SCHOOL.

The 4th annual social gathering of the past and present students of the Kalyan High School was celebrated on the 10th instant, under the presidentship of Mr. G. B. Pradhan of Thana. The programme of the gathering began at day-break, when several Indian games were played. A dinner was given in the day. The school premises began to be crowded with the students and public to hear the presidential address. At the entrance the President was received and given a salute by the troops of Boy Scouts amid joyful cheers.

In the evening a song of welcome commenced the function which was followed by two dialogues about the importance of Scout-training and a scene from the drama Jayadratha Vadha, the staging of which made a very good impression on those present.

Principal V. R. Joshi of the General Education Institute, Dadar, then read out briefly the report of the institution from the year when the school was started in the latter half of the 19th century. Since then, he said, the school had gone through many a storm and now it had achieved the status of a full high school. The school was not behind other similar schools in giving efficient instructions. Its popularity can best be judged from the growing number of the boys of all communities on the roll with a fresh addition of some girl students. For the practical realisation of the most cherished schemes he appealed to the generous public to come forward and help the institution as they had done formerly.

After distributing prizes the President addressed the gathering.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. NALDERA.

Among the passengers who left for Marseilles and London per P. and O. S.S. "Naldera" on Saturday last were H. H. the Maharajah of Bhavnagar, Mrs. Bibra, Dr. Miss M. N. Brown, Lady Burnett, Mr. R. Burn C.S.I., Mrs. P. E. Cadell, Mr. H. M. and Mrs. Chowna, Mr. J. D. Davar, Mr. J. E. Davis, H. E. Commendador Fernando and Lady D' Cruz, Mrs. Fawcett, Major-General Sir Henry Freeland, their Highnesses Raja Sahib Ravi-Shersing and Rani saniba of Kalsia, H. H. Rani sahiba Ranbir Kour of Kalsia and Princess Rajindra Kour of Kalsia, Dr. H. D. Ranga, H. H. Mir Nur Mahomed Khan, Hon. Mr. Justice C. A. Kincaid, the Zamindar of Kumaramangalam, Major-General Sir Walter and Lady Leslie, Major-General G. A. Leslie H. H. Prince Fateshinhji Saheb of Limbdi, the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi, Mr. D'arcy Lindsay, Dr. J. J. Modi C. I. E., Sir Prabhashankar Pattani Count de and Countess Polignac, Col. Sardar Sir Appaji Rao Shitole, Sir Thomas Smith, Sir Ruston J. and Lady Vakil Major-General Sir Louis R. Vaughan, Mr. J. A. Wadia, Col. E. F. Wagle, and Major-General Sir H. D Watson.

S. S. "TANNENFELS."

The Ag. Secretary of the Bombay Port Trust writes:—

"The Bombay Port Trust authorities received on Sunday afternoon an urgent radio message from the Port Officer, Karachi, requesting them to despatch by return a number of salvage pumps to assist in saving the s.s. "Tannenfels" which steamer, as already reported, is ashore some 10 miles West of Manora. In response to this message, four motor salvage pumps complete with gear and mechanics, were shipped to Karachi by the s.s. "Vita" the following morning and it is hoped that this prompt action may enable the vessel to be saved."

SENSATION IN BOMBAY JAIL.

PRISONER'S BOLD VENTURE.

There was a great commotion at the Umarkhadi Prison on the 9th instant when an under trial prisoner made a bid for freedom and for a few moments was the master of the situation with a fixed bayonet rifle.

Early in the morning under-trial prisoners were being marched off in batches to the Jailor's Office. Anantrao Damodar, a prisoner from the second batch, rushed at the constable on duty and snatched his rifle by knocking him down. The prisoner rushed at the constable with the bayonet which fortunately struck against a wooden pillar.

The jail sepoy sounded the alarm call which brought out some men from the guard room, who succeeded in securing the rifle and the prisoner. He was placed before a magistrate where his case was postponed till the 17th instant for previous convictions.

BOMBAY CHILDREN ACT AMENDING BILL.

HYDERABAD HINDU SABHA'S SUGGESTIONS

The following letter has been sent by the Hyderabad Hindu Sabha to the District Magistrate of Hyderabad (Sind) in reference to his endorsement inviting the Sabha's opinion on the Bill amending the Bombay Children Act of 1924:—

"Sir,—With reference to your endorsement inviting the Sabha's opinion on the Bill amending the Bombay Children Act of 1924, the Sabha wishes to make the following suggestions:—

I. Clause 10 B.—Other intoxicants like charash, bhang and opium which are almost as bad as intoxicating liquor ought also to be prohibited. The age of seven years is too low. It should be increased to at least 10. Therefore (1) the words 'or drug' should be added after the word 'liquor' and (2) in place of 'seven' the word 'ten' should be substituted.

II. Clause 10 D (1)—The selling of bidis etc. should be absolutely prohibited for children under 10 years. The proviso should only apply in case of children of a higher age.

III. Clause 10 D (2)—This clause which empowers a police officer to seize bidis etc., from the possession of a child or young person who is found smoking will put the bania child in the rural areas of Sindh to great inconvenience and clothe the ordinary policeman with too much power which in the mofussil, is likely to be much abused. The bania in Sindh does not ordinarily regard smoking as an evil and it is quite a common thing in the rural areas of our province to find little Bania children of early age with a bidi in the mouth. Breaches will, therefore, be very common and we strongly feel that it will inevitably lead to petty police *zulums* in rural areas. My Sabha, therefore suggests that the application of the Clause should be confined to urban areas having a population of 20,000 souls or over.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, April 14.

In the share market in jutes there was hardly and accumulation of orders; nevertheless the market opened steady but owing to bear pressure rates were not maintained and an easier feeling set in. In coals want of outside interest and paucity of orders reflected a dull tone in this section. In teas there were very few if any buying orders about; hence a negligible business resulted. Bishnauths were shade better. In miscellaneous there was nothing of any special interest to record. Government securities were steady with a good enquiry. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3 per cent Government paper Rs. 58. 5 per cent loan 1945-55 99/2. 6 per cent bonds 1927 101/2. do 1930 102/12. do 1932 104/8. 6 per cent U. P. bonds 1926-41 105/4.

Banks:—Central Bank of India 22/12.

Railways:—Darjeeling Himalayan Railway pref. 80.

Cottons:—Agra United Re 1. Bengal Nagpore Cotton 22/12. Kesoram 4/7.

Jutes:—Barnagore 172/8. Cheviot 277. Clive 45/14. Fort William 408. Hooghly ord 87/8. Howrah 44/14. Hukumchand ord 9/8. Lansdowne 559/8. National 30/8. Presidency 7/15. Reliance pref 112. Standard 457/8. Waverley 7.

Coals:—Bengal 566. Burrakur 25/8. Equitable 11/12. Gopalichuck 8/2. Pench Valley 70/6. Samla and Kendra 9/2.

Miscellaneous:—Reliance Firebricks and Pottery 5/8. Indian Iron and Steel 27. Hooghly Flour 26/4. Alpha General Insurance 2/4 discount. British India Corporation ord 4/8. Burma Finance and Mining 5/10. Ganges Rope 555. Indian Cables 2/14. Tavoy Tin Corporation 19/4.

Tea Companies:—Bishnauth 29. Sapoi 21. Teesta Valley 38/8. Tirrihannah 19/8.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and seven eighth pence and demand bills were one shilling five and twenty-nine thirty-second pence.—A. P.

AGRICULTURE IN BOMBAY.

DEPRESSION IN SUGAR-CANE INDUSTRY.

In the introduction to his annual report for 1923-24 the Director of Agriculture refers to certain important features in the present agricultural economic situation. He points out that the cotton crop continues to be the main source of agricultural wealth to the Province and owing to the sustained high prices which have prevailed during and since the War there is much prosperity in the principal cotton tracts.

On the other hand the sugar cane industry is going through a period of depression. During the war the beet sugar industry which previously contributed about half the total sugar production of the world, was completely dislocated. In consequence of this and also in response to the increased demand for sugar during the War the cane sugar industry entered upon a period of prosperity. Since the conclusion of the War the beet industry has largely re-covered and the sugar supply of the world is abundant while the purchasing capacity of the people in most countries has fallen hence there has been a slump in sugar values which has not been associated with a correspondent reduction in cost of production which has risen greatly in this Presidency. In the year under report the sugar cane grower was faced not only with an unfavourable season but with a very poor market—the price falling at one time to Rs. 18 per palla of 250 lbs.

"Thus many growers," says the Director, "have incurred a loss on their sugar cane crop and tenants are demanding a reduction of rents while some have actually run away. It is anticipated that there will be a considerable contraction in the area under sugar cane in the current season (1924-25) amounting to perhaps 10 per cent on the Deccan Canals This Department is therefore giving special attention to the problem of reducing the cost of production, more particularly through the reduction of the heavy applications of costly artificial manures which could be economically adopted in the years of prosperity.

Another important fact, revealed by statistics, is the loss of efficiency in recent years of the wells used for irrigation. The figures are somewhat disconcerting but is is recognised that the efficiency of most of our wells ultimately depend upon the performance of preceding monsoons and there is reason to anticipate that the recent very heavy rains in Gujarat will materially contribute to the recuperation of the underground sources of water supply."

The most noticeable feature of the agricultural season of 1923-24 was the late breaking of the monsoon and its abrupt withdrawal much before the usual time. The result was that except in the konkan, in the vicinity of the Western Ghats and in the irrigated areas the outturn of crops —both Kharif and Rabi—fell far short of the average. In Sind, however, crop yields were, on the whole, satisfactory.

In the Presidency proper the gross area cropped declined by 232,000 acres, the districts that mainly contributed to this decline being the whole of Gujarat (—127,000 acres), Ahmednagar (—71,000 acres), Poona (—109,000 acres), Satara (—77,000 acres) and Belgaum (—48,000 acres), due to unfavourable rains. Against this there was a rise in West Khandesh (44,000 acres), Nasik (90,000 acres), Bijapur ((57,00 acres) and Dharwar (37,000 acres), due to the suitability of rains at sowing time. The area cropped more than once showed a decrease of 389,000 acres, the decrease being shared by all the districts—thus reflecting the deficiency of the monsoon during the year. The net area cropped increased by 156,000 acres.

In Sind, the gross and net cropped areas rose by 59 and 88 thousand acres or by 1.4 and 2.2 per cent respectively mostly in the south but the twice cropped area declined by about 30,000 acres, the decrease being shared by all the districts.

The assessed occupied area remained almost the same in the Presidency and in Sind but the unassessed cultivated area fell by 5.3 per cent in the Presidency and rose by 11.4 per cent in Sind. Three-fourth of the cultivated area of the Presidency is devoted to growing food-stuffs, bajri, paddy, wheat and gram being the most important crops. Cotton is the largest non-food crop.

RESEARCH.

The work of the Department of Agriculture in ascertaining, by experiment, investigation and research methods by which the produce of agriculture can economically be increased in quantity and improved in quality, continued during the year. It has also taken steps to get these methods introduced into practice. Special attention is devoted to cotton, and improved strains have been put out in the Dharwar area, one of which is estimated to give an increased yield of Rs. 13 per acre; while in the Surat area a new strain has been introduced by the Department and extensively grown with the result that a premium of from Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 per candy has been obtained for the lint. Improved strains of rice, wheat and jowar have also been put out and the introduction of the Spanish pea-nut variety has led to a marked increase in the area under ground-nut. Special research schemes, most of which are financed by outside sources including the Indian Central Cotton Committee and the Sassoon David Trust Fund, deal with the devising of means to check insect pests and the finding of remedies for the diseases of various plants, improvement of varities, etc. Improvements in the methods of agriculture have achieved good results especially in Surat where ridge cultivation has resulted in a remarkable improvement in the yield.

The Agricultural Engineering Department during the year paid special attention to the designing of implements, while the Horticultural branch was engaged on work connected with fruits. The Department also rendered direct services to the public in connection with the supply of Seeds, implements and manure, the boring of wells and the designing of pumping installations.

There were 173 students on the rolls of the Poona Agricultural College which continued to maintain its position as probably the best known Agricultural College in the East.

The expenditure on the Department was Rs. 15,12,000 and receipts Rs. 3,39,090.

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS AND WIREMEN.

DATE OF EXAMINATIONS.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

In a note issued on March 23rd dealing with the licensing of electrical wiremen and contractors it was stated that the date of the first examination for certificates of competency had been provisionally fixed for May 13. This date has now been definitely decided on and the time and place of the examination settled.

The examination centres are:

(1) The Victoria Technical Institute, Matunga, Bombay.

(2) The College of Engineering, Poona, (for the written examination) and the Power Station of the Poona Electrical Supply Coy. Ltd.), (for the practical examination).

(3) The Gujarat College, Ahmedabad and the Power Station of the Ahmedabad Electric Company, and Ltd.

(4) For Sind, the office of the Electrical Inspector, Karachi; and the Power Station of the Karachi Electric Supply Corporation Ltd.

In each centre the written examination will last from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. on May 13 and the practical examination will commence at 10 a.m. on May 14.

The syllabus for the examinations for both classes of certificates is a comprehensive one and is designed to ensure that all contractors and wiremen engaged in electric installation work have a sound knowledge of the subject and are able to carry out electrical work efficiently and without danger to the public.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

LIQUOR MERCHANTS AT VARIANCE.

POONA, April 14.

In the Court of Mr. Fleming, Cantonment Magistrate, Mr. S. M. Mundwawalla, a Parsi liquor merchant, charged Mr. Cowasjee Dhunjishaw, another liquor contractor, with defamation. On 18th March last there was an auction of country liquor shops at the Collector's office and the accused who had purchased a shop in the Main Street of Poona Cantonment last year began to bid when this shop was put up for sale and as the complainant Mundwawalla began to bid against him the accused, it is alleged, got angry as bidding rose and said that the complainant was not solvent, that he had no money to pay the instalment, that he could not get security and was bidding to extort money from the accused.

Mr. J. B. Anding, Superintendent of Excise, examined as witness, said all he heard was the accused saying that complainant was raising the bids out of animosity. As far as he knew complainant was solvent and respectable.

Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, I.C.S., Collector and District Magistrate, examined, said something was said about complainant's solvency, but he stopped it by saying that it was their business. He did not recollect accused saying anything about complainant's security. Some words passed between them and they all laughed. He could see it was all said in the heat of the moment.

Rao Bahadur L. J. Apte and Mr. K. S. Gupte appeared for complainant, and Mr Pherozeshaw Maneckjee for the accused.

The case is proceeding.—A. P.

ALLEGED THEFT AND ABETMENT.

Ramlal, Habib Alabux and Abdul Rehman were put up before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate on a charge of theft and abetment.

The facts of the case were that the complainant Haridas, a mehta in the firm of Messrs. Raoji Virji of Vithalwadi, was going along Moti Bazar Road on the 9th instant at 4—30 p.m. He had Rs. 1,410 on his person as he had to pay certain hundies. On the way accused No. 1 gave him a push while accused No. 2 pulled notes of Rs. 300 from his pocket. Accused No. 2 passed the notes to accused No. 3 who was standing near by. Complainant caught accused No. 1 and raised an alarm. Accused No. 2 and 3 were arrested by the police constable who was on duty at Moti Bazar.

The case was adjourned to inquire into accused's antecedents.

ALLEGED FORGERY AND CHEATING.

Inspector Kavishwar, C. I. D. put up Manuel Henriques, John Thomas and Joseph Andrews before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on charges of forgery and cheating in respect of Rs. 1,753 and applied for remand.

Inspector Kavishwar said that the first accused was a clerk in the firm of Navla Dunga, Marwari Shroffs having offices in Karwar Street, Bombay. Some time ago several false promissory notes were presented to the firm and were paid. The notes purported to be signed by some European constituents of the firm. Subsequently the firm came to know that the promissory notes were bogus and they lodged a complaint with the police. The police in the course of their investigations traced accused No. 1 to Meerut. Accused No. 2 and No. 3 were arrested in Bombay on the strength of a statement by accused No. 1 to the police. As investigations were incomplete Mr. Kavishwar applied remand which was granted.

Mr. Frank Oliveira appeared for accused No. 2.

LORD CURZON'S BOOK.

Shortly before his operation the late Lord Curzon had completed the correction of the proofs of his book on "British Government in India." This work, which will be published in two volumes, took him 25 years to compile, and it will be published immediately by Messrs. Cassell.—The "Daily Herald."

KARACHI RACES.

LADY SUPERIOR WINS THE TRIAL PLATE.

KARACHI, April 14.

A card of six events was provided for the First Day in the Karachi Spring Meeting, in which five out of seven favourites came home successfully. The weather was warm with a high wind, and the attendance was good. The entries to the present meeting were rather poor and, consequently, the fields were very small. The Karachi course being a sandy tract the going on the course was somewhat hard and the timings were naturally slow. In the Karachi Hurdles, Niggar, a rank outsider, ten to one chance won in fine style, beating Argent, the favourite. The exchanges between books and backers must have been in favour of latter. Among successful jockies of the day, Edwards rode two winners.

Details:—

THE KARACHI HURDLES.—Distance 1½ miles over seven flights.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; and third Rs. 200. A handicap hurdle race for all horses and ponies.

Messrs G H B Wood and H C Phillip's NIGGER 9-7 (ed 9-8) Owner 1
Major T H Burridge's ARGENT 10-7 Captain Martin 2
Seth Khupchand's SAGE 12-2 Eastern 3
Mr H Eugene Talbot's GLAXO 11-5 Mr Jerrom 4

Also ran:—Elemington 9-7.

Won by neck, two lengths.
Time:—2 minutes 59 seconds.
Betting:—3 to 1 on Argent; 3 against Sage and Glaxo; tens the others.

THE ARABIA PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300 and third Rs. 200. A handicap for all Arabs.

Mr Mohammed Athiya's HAMIAR 10-0, Easton 1
Mr H Kadum's KLEITITOR 9-0 Black 2
Mr Fazal Peera's MASTER MALIK 7-9 L Jones 3
Mr Saved Mohammed Bir's SARFIL 7-0 (ed 7-1) D W Balfour 4

Also ran:—Panipat 8-11; Sir Visto 8-8.

Won by half length, neck, three lengths.
Time:—1 minute 41 3/5 seconds.
Betting:—2 to 1 on Hamiar; 3 to 1 against Master Malik; fives Sir Visto; sixes Panipat tens the others.

THE SANDSPIT HANDICAP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; and third Rs. 200. A handicap for horses in the 3rd and 4th Divisions.

Captain C B Farrar's PINSK 10/6 Edwards 1
Captain A K Rosert's COURT JESTER. 8/10 D W Balfour 2
Captain J M Bernard's PUSSYFOOT 9/7 Captain Bernard 3

Won by half length, 14 lengths.
Time:—1 minute 20 3/5 seconds.
Betting:—6 to 4 on Pinsk; evens against Pussyfoot; threes Court Jester.

THE TRIAL PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; and third Rs. 200. A handicap for C B ponies 14/2 and under, which have not won a race value Rs. 600 or over at the time of declaration of start.

Major M P Walsh's LADY SUPERIOR, 9/0 Captain Bernard 1
Miss Anderson's SAINTE ETHELBERGA 9/7 Col Mathews 2
Malik Rahnawaz Khan's MARSHANIL 10/7 Lindsay Smith 3
Mr Hussain Mahomed's JUBILEE 8/3 Meherjee 4

Also ran:—Sweet Dream 8/13; Mayfly 8/7; Paris 7/7; Gulistan 7/0; carried 7/3.

Won by 1 length; half length, 1 length.
Time:—1 minute 8 1/5 seconds.
Betting:—6 to 4 on Lady Superior; threes against Mayfly; fours Marshanil; fives Sainte Ethelberga; sixes Jubilee and Paris, tens the others.

THE INDUS HANDICAP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; and third Rs. 200. A handicap for Countrybreds.

Mr K B Tai Mahomed Khan's MALLARD 8/8 Walker 1
Majors Bruce and Newton's Davis' TO-DAY 7/0 J Tymon 2
Major Kavanagh's HOMESPUN 8/4 Captain Bernard 3
Captain R G Macarthur's PERFECTION 10/8 Jones 4

Won by two lengths.
Time:—1 minute 20 seconds.
Betting:—3 to 1 on Mallard; 2 to 1 against Homespun; fives To-day; sixes Perfection.

THE MANORA HANDICAP.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; and third Rs. 200. A handicap for English colonial and C B ponies 14/2 and under.

Captain C B Farrar's POLIDUCT 8/12 Edwards 1
Major D Vanreuen's LADY AVIDITY 9/11 Walker 2
Major Exham's BRENOCK 8/4 Captain Bernard 3
H H the Mir of Khairpur's JILL 7/5 D W Balfour 4

Also ran:—Mooi 10/7; Wragg 7/13.

Won by half length; half length, half length.
Time:—1 minute 6 3/5 seconds.
Betting:—2 to 1 on Lady Avidity; 3 to 1 against Polidut; fives Brenock; sixes the others.

THE DESERT PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; and third Rs. 200. A handicap for Arab ponies 14/2 and under in the 3rd Division.

Mr Syed Mohd Bier's BALKEES 8/1 D W Balfour 1
H H the Mir of Khairpur's RAEEFIND 7/3 (carried 7/6) Akbarali 2
Mr R Samlan's TRIPOLI 10/0 Eastern 3
Malik Rabanawaz Khan's DELHI 7/5 Fownes 4

Also ran:—Sir Visto 10/7; Master Malik 9/7.

Won by half length; one length; two lengths.
Time:—1 minute 10 4/5 seconds.
Betting:—2 to 1 on Balkees; 5 to 1 against Tripoli; eights Delhi; sixes the others.—A. P.

FOOTBALL IN BRITAIN.

LEAGUE RESULTS.

LONDON, Apr. 14.

The following are the results of football matches played in the League to-day:—

First Division:—Cardiff 2, Sunderland 0; Everton 0, Preston 0; Manchester City 1, Aston Villa 0; Notts County 2, Burnley 0; Sheffield United 1, Newcastle 2; West Bromwich 2, Arsenal 0; West Ham 0, Liverpool 1; Blackburn 0, Nottingham Forest 0.

Second Division:—Barnsley 1, Fulham 0; Chelsea 0; Manchester United 0; Derby 0, South Shields 0; Hull 2, Port Vale 1; Middlesborough 1, Portsmouth 1; Southampton 0; Leicester 0; Stoke 1, Crystal Palace 1; Wolverhampton 3, Stockport 0.

Third Division (Southern Section):—Abercare 4, Bournemouth 2; Bristol City 2, Plymouth 2; Exeter 1, Bristol Rovers 1; Luton 3, Brentford 1; Millwall 1, Charlton 0; Norwich 0, Gillingham 0; Queen's Park Rangers 2, Northampton 0; Southend 3, Reading 0; Swansea 1, New Port 0; Swindon 3, Brighton 0.

Third Division (Northern section):—Bradford 3, Chesterfield 0; Durham 2, Darlington 1, Grimsby 6, Tranmere 1; Halifax 3, Rochdale 1; Hartlepools 0, New Brighton 2; Nelson 7, Crewe 0; Rotherham 0, Wrexham 1; Southport 3, Doncaster 0; Walsall 2, Lincoln 6; Wigan 2, Barrow 0.

Scottish League:—Queen's Park 4, Aberdeen 1.—Reuter's Special.

RUGBY RESULTS.

LONDON, Apr. 12.

The following are the results of Rugby matches played to-day:—

Cardiff 8, Headingley 3; Coventry 12, London Irish 3; Gloucester 40, London Welsh 8; Bath 3, Old Merchant Taylors 5; Bristol 15, Redford 10; Aberavon 25, Birmingham 6; Devonport Services 10, Northampton 5; Headingley 13, Waterlooo 8; Llanelly 14 Leicester 3; Plymouth 22, Moseley 6; Pontypool 30, Abertillery 0; Newport 6, Cross Keys 0; Swansea 16, Barbarians eight; Manchester 38, North Ireland 5; Birkenhead Park 22, Old Alleynians 8.—Reuter's Special.

RUGBY FOOTBALL INTERNATIONAL.

ENGLAND BEAT FRANCE.

LONDON, April 13.

Rugby International between England and France was played at the Colombes stadium in fine weather and before 30,000 spectators. The ground was hard. Nine minutes from the start, Luddington scored a beautiful goal from the mark. Four minutes later a combined movement of the English outsides ended in Wakefield scoring a try which Luddington converted. Frenchmen were now playing hard and tackling well, and after a fine run by Dumandior Piquiral scored a try which Ducousso converted. Shortly before the interval, Hamilton Wickes secured a try which Luddington converted. The score at half time was England 13 points and France 5. In the second half, Frenchmen were mostly attacking, and showed superior speed. They scored twice through Cluckagne, but neither of the try was converted. In the closing stages of the game, there were most exciting series of scrummages close to the English line, but just before the end Corbett cleared. England thus won by 13 points to 11.—Reuter's Special.

BEIGHTON HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

CALCUTTA, April 14.

The Beighton hockey tournament opened to-day and three matches were played. Following are the results:—

South Wales Borderers beat Camerons by three goals to nil; Customs drew with 1st Battalion B.N.R. (Kharagpur) score being two goals all. Customs Recreation beat Telegraphs by 2 goals to 1.—A.P.

CONTINENTAL TYRES.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S DISCLAIMER.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We herewith enclose true copies of correspondence as passed between us and the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, and should be much obliged if you would in fairness to our products and business publish same in your valued paper.

Thanking you in anticipation for your courtesy in this respect, we remain.—Yours faithfully,

Continental Tyre and Rubber Co.,
D. J. MINAHAN,
Sales Manager.

Bombay, 3rd April 1925.

Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co.

Dear Sirs,

The Municipal Commissioner and The Continental Tyre and Rubber Co., Ltd.

We refer to your letter dated the 30th ultimo to the Municipal Commissioner and to his reply to you of the same date.

We are instructed to deny that the Municipal Commissioner made any such statement in connection with the Continental Tyre and Rubber Co., Ltd., as attributed by you to him.

Any statement that was made by the Municipal Commissioner was made by him on a privileged occasion in the discharge of his duties as a Public Officer, and your clients are not entitled to call for any explanation or withdrawal.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) Crawford Bayley & Co.
Bombay, 30th March 1925.

Personal.

To
H. B. Clayton, Esq., I.C.S., J.P.,
Bombay Municipality.

Dear Sir,

We are instructed by our clients Messrs The Continental Tyre and Rubber Company to address you as follows:—

It appears from the report of the proceedings of the meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee held on Wednesday the 25th instant appearing in the issue of the Bombay Chronicle of the 26th instant, that you stated at the said meeting that the tyres of our clients were useless and that you had also put in a Report before the Committee to that effect.

Our clients say that the said allegation is false and defamatory and is bound to cause considerable damage to our clients business which is an extensive one. It conveys a serious reflection on our clients in the way of their business.

Our clients cannot help thinking that you could not possibly have believed in the truth of that allegation.

The said Report leads our clients to infer that the said allegation must have been made from an improper motive or what is called malice in law.

Under the circumstances we are instructed to request you to be good enough to withdraw the said allegation forthwith, so that the withdrawal may be published with a view to mitigate the damages sustained by our clients for which you were responsible. We are instructed to state that unless we hear from you within four days that you withdraw the said defamatory allegation, our clients will be very reluctantly compelled to adopt such legal proceedings against you as they may be advised.

We are instructed that you must be aware that our clients' tyres have been and are being used in almost every part of India in large quantities and that they have earned a reputation as one of the best tyres in the Indian market for long mileage. Three of the leading Motor Transport Companies of Bombay have used our clients solid tyres for considerable time and they have been sending their orders regularly and Transport Companies in other places also have been using our clients' tyres.

We have the honour to be,

Dear Sir,

Your most obedient servants,
(Sd.) Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co.
Solicitors, High Court.

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The Bombay Chronicle

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1925.

WANTED—A CLEAN SLATE.

The recent writings of Lord Olivier have a remarkable independence of outlook and a refreshing tone of unbiassed detachment about them that are in striking contrast with the stale jargon and vapid platitudes in which most of the Secretaries-of-State for India and, indeed, most British politicians and journalists indulge when discussing Indian affairs. To his Socialists proclivities Lord Olivier adds a wide knowledge and long experience of the coloured races Because of his leanings he views India not as so much clay divinely ordained for the exercise of the Britisher's glorious and perpetual mission of civilising inferior nations but as a problem of transition from an alien and popularly irresponsible bureaucracy to an indigenous democracy; while his associaton with the "Natives" far from having the usual reaction of blunting his moral sensitiveness has given him an insight into the modes of thinking and types of civilisations entirely different from his own. Consequently his contributions show him to be alive to the demands of Indians and anxious to understand and appraise the national viewpoint instead of monotonously reiterating obsolete jingo shibboleths and echoing third-hand bureaucratic catchphrases mechanically reproduced in the Die-Hard British Press; they reveal, in a word, a sense of reality which authors of nine out of ten documents on Indian policy by Britishers lack mistaking as they do the emotional hysterics of Anglo-India for representative public opinion of India.

And yet with all this generous sympathy and this temper of serene impartiality, Lord Olivier not only failed to take even one tardy step on the road to responsible government during his term of office, which he occasionally forget he held, but also feels no compunction for the barren and retrograde character of his administration of the India Office. Compare his admirable exposition of the East India Company's conquest of India or the Jallianwalla Bagh massacre with his refusal to condemn the McCardie condonation of Dyerism or to investigate the Jaito episode and his effete and colourless speech on the Ordinance in the House of Lords, and you come up against one of the novel riddles of the Sphinx—the discrepancy between professions and conduct of British statesmanship. Or take his interesting criticism of the Muddiman Committee's Report, in the article which he has contributed to the "New Statesman." Here he discusses the advisability of altering the reformed constitution and touches upon dyarchy, the Secretary of State's control and provincial autonomy. In each case, his judgments of the prevalent malaise are shrewd and acute, though the remedial measures are all in a state of nebulous futility. Lord Olivier pleads that "no definite *prima facie* case" had been established or even argued which would have justified Mr. MacDonald's Government in appointing a Royal Commission to make immediate examination of the Reforms Act. We are no admirers of dilatory, expensive and super-imposed Commissions consisting of anaemic foreign experts and British ignoramuses whose very presumption of trusteeship should form the subject of investigation nor do we feel particularly enthusiastic over the Minority Report's recommendation in that respect. Even if his lordship prefers to ignore "the complete condemnation" of the reforms by the Gandhi-ites and Swarajists, he cannot deny that, as on a previous occasion he admitted in his article in the "Statesman," those who have worked dyarchy the most are least in love with it: and that, as the Minority Report has pointed out, it has rendered the legislatures inoperative in at least two provinces. Before the Muddiman Committee was ever conceived of, ex-Ministers who had revolted at the sabotage of the reforms consistently practised by the Civil Service and Liberals who welcomed the inauguration of the "new era" condemned dyarchy as unworkable precisely as the Congress had foreseen at its inception. We are glad that Lord Olivier does not adduce the dishonest plea of goodwill as a reason of the breakdown of the reforms. Unlike those who advance boycott from without or obstruction from within as final proofs of Indians' inherent incapacity to shoulder responsibility, he perceives that the character of the reforms, tried under favourable conditions by those who believed in it, gave the temper of an Opposition to the elected members and the stigma of "Government men" to the Ministers. In fine, it is the existing system that is responsible for the lack of goodwill, not ill-will that is an obstacle to political advance. Lord Olivier, however, does consider financial stringency as an impediment to the working of the Montagu constitution. Even if we ignore the responsibility of the bureaucracy in bringing it about through its fiscal blunders and plunders, we have to emphasise the fact that the failure was due to the clumsy and unscientific bifurcation of governmental functions with its exclusive reservation of the power of the purse rather than to the dearth of financial resources. With plenitude of money, even a fool can conduct an administration: the test of administrative success lies in the wise adaptation of available means to ends, not the starving of transferred departments by reserved ones which after having exhausted the taxable capacity on their own establishment throw the responsibility of further imposts on the people.

With Lord Olivier's sane observations on the needless "fuss" that is being made in some quarters about the control of the Secretary of State we are in more cordial agreement. We have never been impressed by the hoary Liberal theory which attempts to create an unreal antithesis between Whitehall and Delhi; they are both component parts of a unitary imperial machinery and so long as Parliament is the "trustee" of India, so long can no beneficial results accrue from what Lord Olivier describes as "a cheap trick" of relaxation of control through majestic conventions or otherwise. Indeed, as Lord Olivier remarks, unless the logical corollary to such relaxation, namely, popular responsibility at the centre, is developed, it may easily make matters worse, not better. For, while the central bureaucracy would be free from the trammels of responsibility to the British Parliament whom the Secretary of State, in theory, obeys, it would not become more amenable to national will in India and would thus burn its candle at both the ends. Precisely the same considerations hold good in the case of Provincial Autonomy—a facile term capable of equivocation since the Majority Report equates it with a mechanical process of de-centralisation and devolution while the Minority correctly regards it as the popularisation of provincial administrations. Apart from this fundamental difference, however, Lord Olivier views with apprehension the possible development of "jealous provincialism" from the initial nationalism of "the Indian Reform Movement." Inter-provincial jealousies and rivalries, in so far as they exist, though they do not neutralise the national energies as disastrously as communal differences, are mainly the product of the bureaucratic policy of *Divide at imperia*, particularly in the sphere of finance. By refusal to relate the fiscal system to some intelligible principle of federal finance and by provoking inter-provincial recriminations through presenting such vicious dilemmas as the choice between Cotton Excise Duty and Provincial contributions while leaving the main heads outside the purview of the Assembly, the Government have triumphed at times, but we think their temporary advantage are pyrrhic victories. For the provinces can discover the motive of the policy and mobilise their forces to demand power at the apex when the gain of the Provinces will be the benefit of the nation instead of a constant tug-of-war between a centralised bureaucracy and titular Ministers. That, however, postulates a definite, speedy, and automatic transfer of administrative and fiscal power to the representatives of the people; and its essential condition is not the amending of the Government of India Act with its insulting preamble as Lord Olivier suggests, but a radical overhauling and thorough scrapping of it. We can only begin with a clean slate if we are to avoid stagnation as well as revolution.

AN INJUSTICE TO BE REMOVED.

The City of Bombay Improvement Act, which came into force from 1st November 1898, was one of the expedients invoked by local Government to lay the ghost of clamorous demand for most stringent measures to check the ravages of plague. It was rushed through as a hasty piece of legislation in a time of panic, and contains many a defect which the lethargic public of Bombay have, unfortunately, hitherto tolerated. It is now time that the public bestirred itself in the matter and insisted, during the ensuing passage in the Legislative Council of the Bill relating to the transfer of the Improvement Trust to the Municipality, on radical amendment of some of its clauses and immediate removal of certain disabilities under which the house-owners of Bombay, whose properties have been acquired under the said Act, have hitherto laboured. Portions of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894 have been incorporated in the Improvement Act, which is a local legislation applicable only to the City of Bombay. They have been specified in Schedule A of the said Act. The most important section of the Land Acquisition Act viz., section 23 (2), which provides for the payment of a sum of fifteen per cent. on the market value of the land to be acquired, in consideration of compulsory acquisition, is excluded from the said schedule. This deliberate omission of that section is one of the characteristic and baneful features of the Improvement Trust Act. The allowance is deemed necessary to cover various incidental costs and charges to which an owner is subject whose land has been taken under compulsory powers. If no percentage be allowed, equity demands that such incidental costs and charges must be taken into consideration the amount of compensation. Landowners are generally ignorant and are obliged to take professional and legal advice for which they incur heavy costs and charges which ought to be awarded, but which are not allowed under the Trust Act, either separately or on a percentage basis as is done under the Land Acquisition Act. This is, indeed, very hard and entails great injustice on poor house-owners. They have to put up a strong fight against the acquiring body whose object is naturally to acquire properties as cheaply as possible.

Sir Norman Macleod, when he was the President of the Tribunal, made it very clear in one of his decisions that their (Tribunal's) duty to the owners was not to see that they got as little as possible but that they had to be careful to give them sufficient to prevent a failure of justice. He further pointed out that though the Trust was in a sense a public body no individual amongst the public was appreciably affected by the compensation awarded, but that, on the other hand, it might be a very serious matter to a claimant if he was not sufficiently compensated. It is most unfortunate that this very vital consideration did not receive due weight in the Council, when the Improvement Act was before it in 1898, otherwise Sec. 23 (2) of the Land Acquisition Act would not have been omitted from Schedule A of the Act. The legislature seems to have fathered all the sins of omission and commission for the incidence of plague, and its attendant dire results, on house-owners of Bombay whom it thought right to penalise by the deletion of an important clause from the Act, which in all fairness ought to have been inserted in it. The deletion of that clause involves an unjust spoliation of the rights of property-owners and, oftener than not, compulsory acquisition under the Improvement Act, hedged in as it is by many of its penal clauses, has virtually resulted in confiscation rather than adequate, fair and equitable "compensation." But it must be admitted that to some extent the public itself is responsible for the deplorable state of affairs. The Bill for the transfer of the Improvement Trust, however, affords an excellent opportunity for undoing the injustice. In the course of an article which he has contributed to the "Bombay Law Journal", Mr. D. J Samson has made a strong case for the amendment of the Land Acquisition Act as well the Improvement Trust Act Mr. Samson writes:

"This sub-section (Section 23 (2) of the L. A. Act) is omitted from the Improvement Trust Act except in certain special cases defined in the Trust Act. The spirit of this sub-section is clear. The additional 15 per cent is meant to compensate an owner for the compulsory nature of the acquisition and also for the cost and trouble he undergoes in the acquisition proceedings. It is generally known that owners in Bombay have almost invariably to engage engineers to value their properties and very often they have to engage lawyers also to advise them and to conduct their cases. A claimant will never be able to invest the money received as compensation on the very day he receives it. He would, pending purchase of securities or other landed property, have to keep it in a Bank either at a low interest or at no interest at all. If he buys gilt-edged securities his income would be reduced, but if he purchases landed property he would have to pay costs of such investment. It will, I feel confident, be admitted by all that, apart from inconvenience trouble, annoyance and loss of time (which very often entails loss of money), a claimant loses much (a) in costs of estabishing his claim, (b) in the interests on his capital pending reinvestment, and (c) in costs incurred in change of investment. Such costs and losses are covered by the 15 per cent. But the Improvement Trust Act, under the plea of doing benefit to the general public, has omitted this section. I think it is absolutely necessary that the claimant should be paid 15 per cent even in those cases in which lands are being acquired at the instance of the Bombay Improvement Trust.

It is well-known that the Improvement Trust officers guard the interests of the Trust in a most zealous way, and that they do not allow even a pie of the Trust to go without a plucky fight. They make every effort to bring out all the weaknesses of the claimants' demands and valuations, and the owners get barely the market value of their property. The poorer people are the greatest sufferers. I think it is absolutely necessary that the payment of 15 per cent for compulsory acquisition should be made in all cases of acquisition whether by the Trust or not. It is high time therefore that the landowners made a move to have this sub-clause reinstated in the Trust Act."

As Mr. Samson points out, the owners of lands acquired under the Trust Act barely get the market value of the land, "owing to the efficient and trained agency employed by the Trust" and they "seldom succeed in obtaining even the market value unless they spend money to engage experts to value their property and sometimes lawyers also to look after their case." The Legislative Council must see to it that this defect in the law is removed.

Notes of the Day.

Ban on Haj?

We published on Monday a Reuter's cable summarising the appeal of Ibn Saud to the whole Muslim world as published in "El Mokattam." In that appeal Ibn Saud while declaring that Jeddah was encircled and would soon fall, assured the Muslim world that pilgrims would be welcomed and their safety and comfort would be ensured, that there were no difficulties whatever with regard to the pilgrimage, that the Hedjaz was open and that the present Government was providing facilities for pilgrimage. The Haj Committee of Bombay at its meeting held on Thursday last decided that "in view of the present state of affairs in the Hedjaz it was its duty to discourage Indian pilgrims from proceeding for Haj this year" and that "this decision should be circulated as widely as possible throughout India by means of newspapers and otherwise." If the Haj Committee had taken the trouble to keep itself well informed about "the present state of affairs in the Hedjaz," it would not have arrived at a decision, which, if carried out, will cause immense disappointment and indignation among Muslims throughout the country. Even if Jeddah has not yet fallen into Ibn Saud's hands, perfect arrangements have been made by his Government for the landing of pilgrims at three new ports, Qunjuza, Rahega and Leiuth. Maulana Shaukat Ali, we believe, placed this and other relevant information before the Haj Committee and suggested that the British Consul at Jeddah should be asked to communicate with Ibn Saud and certify that the ports were good for landing purposes. It is surprising that inspite of this the Haj Committee decided to discourage Indian pilgrims from proceeding for Haj. In view, however, of Ibn Saud's appeal published by "El Mokattam," the decision can no longer be justified on any ground. We trust, therefore, that the decision will immediately be reversed and that Government will take steps to communicate with Ibn Soud's Government and place all correspondence and information before the public. If they fail to do so the Muslims cannot be blamed for entertaining the suspicion that there are "reasons of State" which actuate the Government in their desire to prevent Indian pilgrims from taking part in this year's Haj.

Anglo-French Entente—A French View.

The chauvinists in France are terribly disturbed. With all their efforts, their idea of a closer understanding between England and France is not yet generally accepted in England. A writer, who chooses to remain anonymous, but is evidently a French diplomat of some importance, bewails this English attitude in a well-documented article on the necessity of a closer alliance between the two countries, in the latest issue of the "Revue des Deux Mondes." He maintains that the central European Powers like Austria, Hungary and Bulgaria, who have suffered from "territorial amputations" are chafing under the wounds and if Germany is allowed to take the lead owing to the Allies embarking on a foolishly humane policy regarding the debts she must pay up, there is no doubt but that there will be arise again a dangerous combination in Europe under Teutonic inspiration which will be a menace to France, and indirectly to England. He cannot understand why England is at present so insensitive to the need of supporting Poland and Czecho-Slovakia in their political and economic ambitions. But the French diplomat has hopes. The English, he says, are after all realists, and they will soon appreciate the necessity of working in closer harmony with France, Belgium, Poland and Czecho-Slovakia, the little republic which France has pushed into prominence. Such a policy alone means better trade.

Tower of Silence.

The "Modern Review" for the current month writes:—

"The reader is aware that the Parsis, who are Zoroastrian by faith, neither bury nor cremate their dead, but place them in towers known as towers of silence. But "La-Nacion", a Spanish paper of Buenos Aires, dated 29th December, 1924, prints a picture of a tower of silence with a few lines of description which mean:

'This is probably the first photograph of one of the famous 'towers of silence' of India. The British Government is studying how to suppress them. Rudyard Kipling has described marvellously these tombs for living men where the violators of the religious laws are put!'

We do not know where Rudyard Kipling has given this marvellous description. But certainly a most marvellous misrepresentation of India to describe a tower of silence as a tomb of live men which the British Government is endeavouring to suppress. The philanthropic zeal of European bureaucrats and missionaries has been credited with many wonderful achievements; but it is to be hoped the conversion of a repository for dead bodies into one for entombing living men is not one of them. We wonder where the editor of 'La Nacion' got hold of this malicious traveller's tale. As we have never maligned South America, we do not deserve this good turn."

THE BATTLE OF CREEDS.

(By SWAMI YATISWARANANDA.)

The combination of intensity and extensity is indeed a rare phenomenon in religious life. As matters stand now, intensity generally implies narrowness and bigotry, not unoften mixed with a hatred for other's faiths and religions. On the other hand extensity often implies a sort of lifeless cosmopolitanism marked by an utter disregard not only for what is non-essential, but also for what is precious and valuable in religious life. The onrush of modernism is undermining men's faith in their old Sectarian doctrines, and is making them lose that passion of soul which in the past inspired them to follow their church creeds and dogmas, however unreasonable they might be, without a word of protest, questioning or doubt. When we take a superficial view of the world's religious life it seems to be hopelessly adrift in chaos. But a closer and deeper study reveals to us also a very redeeming feature. Out of this chaos a new order seems to be rising. If a large number of men and women are losing their inordinate attachment for their respective faiths there are some at least among the thoughtful section in all communities and countries who are gradually coming to have a broader and nobler ideal of religion and religious life.

If many are throwing overboard the old forms of religion, this does not imply that one and all are giving up the true spirit of religion, and are shaking off at the same time also their spiritual nature. On the other hand an ever-increasing number of men and women are feeling the necessity of having a fuller and truer spiritual life that would not be circumscribed by the doctrines and dogmas of their forefathers, but would be inspired by the spirit of God and the universal ideal of religion. All that the great idealist, Count Tolstoy, said in his famous "Appeal to the Clergy" is proving to be true in the case of not only Christianity but also other religions "What will happen," declared Tolstoy, "if the people of Christendom cease to believe in Church doctrine? The result will be that not the Hebrew legends alone but the religious wisdom of the whole world will become accessible and intelligible to them. People will grow up and develop with unperverted understanding and feelings. Having discarded a teaching accepted credulously, people will order their relations towards God reasonably, in conformity with their knowledge; and will recognize, the moral obligations that flow from the relation." Indeed a rejection of forms does not mean in every case the giving up of also the religious spirit.

A Remarkable Change

A remarkable change is taking place in the ideas of all really thoughtful men and

(Continued on page 8.)

FRENCH CRISIS.

STILL UNSOLVED.

SOCIALIST CONGRESS, THE DECIDING FACTOR.

LONDON, Apl. 13.

Still there is no solution of the French crisis. M. Briand's acceptance of office remains dependent on the Socialist Congress to-morrow.—Reuter.

NATIONAL SOCIALISTS' ATTITUDE.

DECLINE TO CO-OPERATE WITH M. BRIAND.

PARIS, April 14.

The National Socialist Council has unanimously declined to join the Briand ministry.—Reuter.

BRIAND-DOUMERGUE CONVERSATION.

PAINLEVE URGED TO RECONSIDER.

PARIS, Apl. 13.

M. Briand conversed with the President for 45 minutes this evening. He will return to the Elysee, to-morrow evening, to explain the latest developments. Some of the Radical Socialist Deputies again approached

M. BRIAND.

Will he step into M. Herriot's shoes?

M. Painleve, and urged him to reconsider his refusal and try to form a Government.—Reuter.

SOCIALIST CABINET?

BELGIAN KING'S INVITATION.

BRUSSELS, April 14.

The King has asked the Socialist leader, M. Vandervelde, to form a cabinet. M. Vandervelde is consulting his colleagues.—Reuter.

LIVING WAGE RESOLUTION PASSED.

WANTED "SOUND METHOD' NOT IDEALS."

LONDON, April 13.

A resolution in favour of a National Commission to determine what is a living wage based on the needs of the civilized existence was passed at the annual conference of the Independent Labour Party.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald said if a Bill on these lines was introduced in the House of Commons it would not last for half an hour. Replying to his critics, he said it was not sufficient to express sound ideals, but they had got to help and provide a sound method for applying those principles.—Reuter.

PUNJAB ZAMINDARS.

TO ORGANIZE A SABHA.

LAHORE, April 14.

The Punjab Zamindars Conference has concluded its sessions after passing a number of resolutions protesting against the increase in the water rates, the export of living cattle to foreign countries, the Punjab Moneylenders Registration Bill and urging the agriculturists to give up the habit of drinking. The Conference considered the establishment of a Zemindar Sabha essential and for this purpose appointed a sub-committee to draw up a scheme.—A. P.

Official and Personal

Consequent on the appointment of Mr. T. S. Narayana Iyer as the Dewan of Cochin in place of Mr. P. Narayana Menon whose term of office had expired, Mr. P. L. Verghese, Puisne Judge of the Chief Court, took charge to-day of the office of the Chief Judge and Mr. T. M. Krishna Menon, some time Police Commissioner as Puisne Judge, *vice* Mr. P. I. Verghese.

TURKEY PREPARED

FOR GUERILLA WARFARE.

KURDISH REBELS FLEE.

LONDON, Apl. 14.

The "Daily Telegraph's" diplomatic correspondent says that Mustapha Kemal Pasha and the Angora General staff profess disappointment and annoyance at the failure of the Turkish Commanders to encircle the main body of the Kurdish rebels fleeing towards the Persian Frontier where they may find either a haven or reinforcements from the large Kurdish population of Persia which, it is likely, will mean ceaseless guerilla warfare and the necessity for maintaining a large Turkish army in south-eastern provinces for an indefinite period. Meanwhile, there will be a continuation of mobilisation for which Angora perhaps will not be sorry to possess an additional pretext in view of the Irak Boundary dispute.—Reuter.

EXIT TELEPHONE GIRLS!

TURKISH GOVT'S DRASTIC STEP.

LONDON, Apl. 14.

The betrayal of military and other State secrets are alleged as a reason for the dismissal of all girl operators, employed in the Turkish Telephone Department other than Moslem girls. The chief victims of this administrative act will be Jewish girls, most of the Christian operators having been got rid of long ago.—Reuter.

MR. AMERY & SIR S. HOARE.

LEAVING FOR BAGDAD.

BAGDAD, April 13.

Mr. Amery and Sir S. Hoare will leave Baghdad to-morrow by air for the Royal Air Force Station at Ziza *en route* to Palestine. During their stay in Iraq they have visited all principal areas including Mosul, Kirkuk and Basrah in addition to a brief trip to Muhammareh and Abadan to inspect the workings of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company.

In the course of conversations with Press representatives the Ministers showed themselves disinclined to make any important observations on the questions concerning British policy in Iraq pending their return to London and consultation with their colleagues. They were obviously impressed, however, by the progress made since the setting up of the National Government.—Reuter.

PROTECTION TO BALFOUR

"EXAGGERATED STORIES."

LONDON, Apl. 13.

A message from Alexandria says Balfour speaking at a dinner given to him by the British community deplored the exaggerated stories regarding the protection afforded to him by the authorities at Palestine. He declared that Zionism was a great experiment which only affected a very small proportion of the Arabs in Palestine. It was necessary that Jews and Arabs should work together to add to Palestinian civilisation the world's progress.—Reuter.

BRITISH "TACTICS" IN EGYPT.

PARIS VERY OUTSPOKEN IN OPINION.

The Egyptian crisis, says the Paris "Journal" (quoted by Reuter), proves that, in spite of all pressure, Zaglul Pasha's popularity remains as great as ever.

"The object of the British manoeuvre in demanding the dissolution of Parliament," it adds, "is to gain time, to adjourn the new elections several times in order to knead the electoral dough, and to pile act of pressure on act of pressure with the object of finding a more docile Chamber. That is what is called giving a nation the right of governing itself.

"These tactics are not of a kind to give the lie to the Zaglulists when they say that Great Britain wanted to give Egypt only the semblance of independence."

The "Oeuvre" hopes the events will show Great Britain that the national sentiment is very strong in Egypt. "Great Britain would lose the Suez Canal if she showed herself an irreconcilable enemy of the Egyptian people."

PRINCE AT ACCRA.

RECEIVES COUNCIL'S ADDRESS.

ACCRA, April 13.

After receiving an address from the Legislative Council the Prince of Wales met the Chiefs of the Central Province who were assembled at the Polo ground which was packed by enthusiastic Negroes. His Royal Highness spoke with each of the forty Chiefs after which there were stately processions from the arena through the streets of the town.—Reuter.

PRINCE LEAVES FOR NIGERIA.

ACCRA, April 14.

The Prince of Wales left here this morning for Nigeria and was given a great send-off by the local inhabitants and chiefs. The occupants of scores of surf boats yelled greetings, while scores of natives lined up along the coast standing waist deep in the sea.—Reuter.

TRAIN TRAGEDY

PARTY OF TEN KILLED

DANGER OF CROSSING RLY. LINE.

MADRAS, April 14.

A train tragedy resulting in the death of about ten people occurred near Anuppam Battu station on the M. S. M. Railway, north-east line. It would appear that a party of men and some women was returning from Ponneri along the railway line after witnessing a festival. As it was late in the night the party crossed the river on the way by the railway bridge instead of wading through. The train coming from Ponneri ran over the whole party and three men, three women and one child were killed on the spot. Three more, frightened by the approaching train, jumped into the river and were drowned. The police have proceeded to the spot.—A. P.

DRILLING FOR WATER.

MADRAS ENGINEER'S SUGGESTION.

MADRAS, April 14.

Mr. L. S. Pinto, Industrial Engineer to the Government of Madras, who went on deputation in July last to the United States and England to investigate up-to-date methods of drilling for water, has returned to Madras. It is understood that he has suggested to the High Commissioner for India in England the purchase of the necessary plant at a total cost of Rs. 75,000. As soon as the necessary machinery is received the Department of Industries will undertake drilling operations.—A. P.

"SET YOUR HOUSE IN ORDER."

MR. KELKAR ON SHUDDHI AND SANGATHAN.

AHMEDABAD, Apl. 14.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar, M.L.A., who has arrived here delivered a public lecture last night on the 'Sangathan and Shuddhi' movements. He said that sangathan meant an all-round organization, external as well as internal, external in relation to other religions, especially proselytising religions and internal in relation to different sects or sections which embraced Hinduism or were racially connected with Hinduism. This movement was not aimed at Mahomedans in particular, for Christian missionaries were also carrying on vigorously their proselytising work which struck at the root of Hinduism. Bishop Whitehead of Madras had recorded that on an average 2,000 Hindus were converted to Christianity every week. Wholesale conversions were made by Christians by very simple methods, but the proselytising methods of the Mahomedans were far more aggressive, subtle, bold, unscrupulous and penetrating. Hindus could no longer remain indifferent to these inroads into their religion. While taking steps to stop conversion from their ranks by all legitimate and peaceful means the Hindus should set their house in order by coming to a better understanding as between Sanathanists and Arya Samajists, Brahmins and non-Brahmins and caste-Hindus and 'Untouchables.' So long as Muslims were free to convert Hindus and Christian missionaries were free to do their proselytising work the Hindus also must be at liberty to carry on the *shuddhi* movement.—(A. P.)

MANIA OF COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

SINDH HINDUS GRIEVE OVER C.-IN-C'S DEATH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAWABAD, April 13.

As a reaction against the extravagant demands and aggressive attitude of the Sindh Muslim Educational Conference held at Hyderabad (Sindh) during last Christmas two Hindu Conferences were held at Hyderabad during Easter Holidays one of them, organised by the newly started Sindh Hindu Association, took place on 10th and 11th under the presidentship of Principal Shahani of Sindh College. It was largely attended and dominated by Government servants and owing to its loyalist tendencies, it was not attended by the local Hindu Sabha people. It passed resolutions rejoicing over the King Emperor's recovery from illness and expressing grief at the death of General Rawlinson. It passed four resolutions dealing with the rights of Sindh Hindus. The first one stated that in view of the numerical strength, contribution to the public exchequer and general importance of the Hindu community the Sindh Hindus should get one seat in the Council of State, one additional seat in the Legislative Assembly and three seats in the Bombay Legislative Council. The Conference also asked that the Hindu Zamindars of Sindh should get separate representation in the Bombay Legislative Council and the voting qualification should be reduced to Rs. 500 assessment. A resolution was also passed urging that the Hindu population of each taluka and district be represented on the local boards of Sindh, according to total local cess paid by them. The fourth resolution took exception to the adoption of communal principle in filling appointments in public services and strongly objected to the practice of superseding the deserving Hindu Government servants and importing even outsiders to fill posts in Sindh. Among other resolutions passed was one supporting the Monogamous Marriages Bill introduced by Mr. Durgdas Advani in the Bombay Council. Resolutions supporting Shudhi, Sangathan and removal of untouchability were put from the chair.

N. W RAILWAY STRIKE.

MORE MEN AFFECTED

DELAY IN SERVICES.

LAHORE, April 14.

A press communique issued to-day by the Agent, North Western Railway Lahore states that in addition to the trouble at Rawalpindi certain of the staff at Khanewal, Kundian, Malakwal and Lalamusa have become affected and a number of men have absented themselves from duty. All mail, passenger and goods services have been maintained, though in a few instances delay not of a serious nature has taken place. Men have been recruited in fairly large numbers and sent to replace the absentees. Further recruitment is being organised on a larger basis and arrangements have been made to tap a wider field. The trouble is confined to the illiterate Indian staff, generally those of the engine sheds at the stations named above and the workshops at Rawalpindi.—A. P.

CALCUTTA HIDES STRIKE.

WILL EMPLOYERS NEGOTIATE WITH LABOUR ASSN.?

CALCUTTA, April 14.

The strikers are fast showing signs of calling off the strike in the hide godowns. Some coolies, munshies and sorters have already returned to work unconditionally. The rest are expected to join work soon, but it is said that they are so long in resuming work through fear of molestation. Outside labourers are being employed to supplement those who are working. It is believed that employers are determined not to yield to the "preposterous" demands of the strikers. The executive of the Calcutta Labour Association point out that the labourers are unable to negotiate with their employers direct and that, therefore, they have asked them (the employers) to negotiate with the Association.—A. P.

MEN STILL HOLDING OUT.

LUCKNOW PAPER MILL STRIKE.

LUCKNOW, April 14.

The situation in the Lucknow Paper Mills is more or less unchanged. With a few exceptions strikers are still holding out but nothing untoward has happened since Friday last. The men are all peaceful and it is hoped that a settlement would soon be arrived at.—A.P.

TOWARDS FORMER GLORY.

LALAJI AND AYURVEDA.

CALCUTTA, April 14.

Lala Lajpat Rai and other Hindu Mahasabha leaders visited to-day the Vaidya Sastra Pith, the premier Ayurvedic National College when, an address was presented to Lalaji by Kabiraj Syamdas Bachaspati, Principal of the College.

Replying, Lala Lajpatrai said that ancient Rishis propagated the science of Ayurveda which was enough testimony to its utility. He praised the method of teaching followed in the College and said that the best method was to enrich the East by the assimilation of scientific truth discovered in the West. This institution followed that method without sacrificing the spirit of genuine Ayurveda. By following this liberal method of teaching, Ayurveda would soon re-establish its former glory.—A.P.

MAHARASHTRA PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE

TO BE HELD AT SATARA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SATARA, April 14.

The fifth Maharashtra Provincial Conference, it is settled, is to be held at Satara this year. Mr. R. C. Soman M.L.C. has been elected Chairman of the Reception Committee, while Messrs. Kisanlal Premraj, S. K. Altekar, Lakshmanrao Patel and Ismailbhai Hakim have been elected Vice-Chairmen. Barrister Ramarao Deshmukh of Amraoti has been elected President. A committee has been appointed to organise an Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition at the time of the Conference. Mr. Soman M.L.C. is busy touring the southern and eastern taluks of the District.

FOR WELFARE OF BHILS.

CONFERENCE IN S. GUJRAT.

BARODA, April 14.

For the social amelioration of the Bhil population of the Kanam Chorashi District, and of the South Gujarat, two conferences have been convened at Waghodia and Ankleshwar in May. Dr. Sumant Mehta will preside over the Waghodia Conference, at which the Commissioner of Education in the Baroda State, Mr. Amritlal V. Thakkar of the Servants of India Society, and many leading welfare workers will be present.

The Ankleshwar Conference has been organised by the Hindu Mahasabha to devise ways and means for starting schools for Bhil children, like the two Bhil seminaries at Ankleshwar and Seva Ashrams similar in purpose to the one at Amritpura for training the grown-up Bhils in domestic industries and handicrafts.—A. P.

ESSENTIALLY FUNDAMENTAL.

DIFFERENCES AT DELHI.

MR. CHAMAN LALL ON NATIONALIST SPLIT.

On the eve of his departure for Europe as Advisor to the Indian Labour Delegate to the International Labour Conference at Geneva, Dewan Chaman Lall was interviewed by our representative regarding the controversy in the Press over the differences between the Swarajya Party and the Independent Party in the Legislative Assembly. Dewan Chaman Lall said:

I am not surprised that the public should evince keen interest in the differences which have arisen between the Independents and the Swarajists. It would have been surprising if the public had not demanded some explanation from the leaders. Mr. Rangachariar has set the ball rolling. Mr. Shanmukham Chetty has gnashed a brilliant set of teeth at Mr. Rangachariar. And now Mr. M. A. Jinnah has come out with a statement in the columns of the "Bombay Chronicle" which should command serious attention. What then is the controversy about? The controversy, in my opinion, deals not with casual or insignificant differences, but with differences which are essentially fundamental. The differences between the two parties can be summed up in a word: they are differences of principle. The Independents believe, (and let me here add that Mr. M. A. Jinnah quite sincerely and honestly believes) that obstruction as an item in our programme is not practical and feasible. They are quite prepared to agree with the Swarajists if the latter were to call their obstruction by a different name—that is to say, if the Swarajists were to call them "obstruction", "protest" everything would be alright in this best of all possible world. It follows, you will perceive, that the original programme of the Swarajists will have to be given up—namely, steady and consistent opposition to Government with a view to making legislation by certification the normal procedure. Instead of this programme of general and persistent opposition we would have, if the Independents had their way a series of selected pin-pricks which would be in the shape of dignified protests against the policy of the Government. The difference in short is between the militant Non-co-operator become Swarajist on the one side and the old Moderate who has arrived through the metamorphose of the old Liberal to the Nirvana of an Independent. The country has, therefore, to choose between the camouflaged Moderate on the one side and the militant Swarajist on the other.

"The differences between the parties, are undoubtedly complicated by the fact that while the *bona fides* of many of the Independents can be challenged no man alive can challenge the *bona fides* of the leader of the Independents, Mr. M. A. Jinnah. Mr. Jinnah like Mr. Srinivas Sastri is at heart nearer the Swarajist hierarchy of Saints than any other Independent."

SWARAJIST POLICY IMPREGNABLE.

"But I confess," Dewan Chaman Lall proceeded, "I can see no force in this elaborate, parrying and fencing. It is said, for instance, that if the Swarajists vote down the Finance Bill then of necessity, they must refuse to pay taxes. I ask, "Why?" The voting down of the Finance Bill is our constitutional protest. The refusal of taxes would be a non-constitutional protest. At present we confine ourselves to the constitutional struggle whose justice and validity even men like Lord Olivier and Mr. Oswald Mosley have been forced to recognise and appreciate. If it is argued, as it has been by Mr. Jinnah in the Assembly, that too frequent protests necessarily lose their force in the end, my reply is that unless you tread on peoples' toes often and with effect nobody in the world is likely to take notice of you. Under these circumstances the Swarajist policy is impregnable. Logic, statesmanship, wisdom—let us reserve these when we have a logical statesmanlike wise set of rulers to command our destiny."

MR. RANGACHARIAR'S MANOEUVRES

Asked about the events which led up to the formation and dissolution of the Nationalist Party, Dewan Chaman Lal said:

"I spent nearly the whole day with Mr. Jinnah when our first protest was made in the Assembly. Eventually, much against his inclination he was great-hearted enough to agree to the throwing out of the first four demands. At the Nationalist Party meeting that night Pandit Motilal Nehru drew up a resolution stating that the party would agree to throw out the first four demands and would then meet to discuss our subsequent procedure. Both Mr. Jinnah and Pandit Malaviya opposed this and Pandit Motilal Nehru told me at the meeting that he was sorry that even this compromise was not acceptable to the others. Eventually, Mr. Jinnah protesting, the resolution was carried by a majority. Mr. Rangachariar's efforts to form the Independent Party were mainly directed to the wrecking of the Swarajya Party. This great protagonists of the Independents, when it served him, refused even to be bound by their mandate. It is obvious for what reason he now comes forward as their champion. But I leave him to the cruel darts and disfavours of Mr. Shanmukham Chetty.

SWARAJ PARTY ALIVE THROUGHOUT COUNTRY.

"The Nationalist Party is dead. The Independent Party lives in the precincts of the Central Legislature only. But the Swarajya Party is alive to-day throughout India. If it has not achieved as much as it should have, inspite of the great and indomitable vigour, the unflagging zeal and the genius of its leader, the fault is not ours.

"The time has no doubt come for honest and sincere and highly talented men like Mr. Jinnah to evolve, in close an intimate consultation with Deshbandhu Das and Pandit Motilal Nehru, a united programme with an eye not to the immediate benefit but to the ultimate gain in this colossal struggle upon which rest the eyes of the world."

CONVENTION SABHA

DR. BESANT'S NEW PLAN

AGITATION IN FAVOUR OF "DRAFT BILL."

CAWNPORE, April 14.

Before a crowded meeting last night Dr. Annie Besant stated that the draft Bill prepared by the National Convention had reached its final form. The draft was first considered at the Convention held at Bombay in December last, and then issued to the public for criticism and amendments. A very large number of suggestions had been received, all of which had received careful consideration and the Bill would now be sent to England. The Swaraj group of the sub-committee of the All Parties' Conference had made a report at Delhi, some features of which had also been incorporated in the Bill. The era of construction, she declared, amidst loud cheers, was over and the era of agitation had begun. India, she had said before the Joint Committee six years ago, would never be satisfied with the British-made constitution because her traditions were so different. In her villages lay the secret of her property and the break-up of the village system begun in 1816 had led to her present degradation and terrible poverty. She traced the ignorance prevailing in villages to the influence of the British rule.

MAIN FEATURES.

Explaining some of the main features of the Bill she recognised the difficulties of piloting a measure conferring freedom upon India, but she felt that India must now take a step which would give her freedom. She recalled Lok. Tilak's statesmanlike policy of responsive co-operation which was receiving an increasing vindication to-day. Violence could never bring success, but in the fate of agitation on a large scale backed by support of a very large number of people England could not deny India her freedom. During the war her services were gratefully recognised and she asked that gratitude might be shown in giving India her liberty for the sake of which her children died in France. She condemned the policy which excluded them from the Artillery and Air Force. In the Bill, she said, provision had been made to prevent expenditure of even one pice of Indian money on those branches which shut the door against Indians. England was now busy making great attempts to recruit for the Imperial Services and to saddle India with fresh burdens which would be hers even after Swaraj was won. She regarded it as a grossly unfair proceeding, but felt compelled to ask in view of the recent events, were Indians in earnest in their demand for Swaraj? There was not sufficient seriousness among politicians. What were they doing to save India's life? Mr. Montagu had said that when India willed to be free she would be free. That was true. She pleaded most earnestly for strengthening that will which would neither bend nor break, which refused to see defeat except as a stimulus to further action.

PLANNING AGITATION.

Dr. Besant before leaving for Bombay said to a Press representative that she was planning an agitation on a large scale in support of the Constitution Bill both in India and in England. So far the Convention had been confined to members of legislatures and representative bodies, but now that the drafting of the measure was over the General Council of the National Convention had direlted its members in each province to form a provincial Sabha with such subsidiary bodies as it might find necessary for the enrolment of members of the Convention Sabha in order to carry on a strong widespread and preserving agitation in support of the Bill. "The constructive period is over. The period of agitation now begins." The subscription to the Sabha will be one rupee a year or a lump sum of Rs. 5. Persons with an income of Rs. 30 a month and under will be enrolled at annas four only. Clubs, associations and branches of all-India organisations will be enrolled at Rs. 2 a year. The original pledge for joining the National Convention has now been modified in order to enable the movement to grow round the Bill since the first pledge was intended for candidates standing for election. It now runs as follows:—

CONVENTION PLEDGE.

"I promise to support the establishment in India of a Free Commonwealth with the King-Emperor as its head with central and provincial Governments each consisting of the King's representative, a Cabinet responsible to an elected legislature and a judiciary, with a provision for amendment of the constitution similar to that proposed by self-governing Dominions, with a provision also for such transitional arrangements for army, navy and air force as will bring them under the control of the central legislature when the Cabinet supported by the legislature declares its readiness to assume responsibility for the defence of the Commonwealth. I promise not to engage in any selret conspiracy and not to use any but peaceful and law-abiding means to gain the above objects."

Persons not familiar with political details will be enrolled on taking the following promise:—

"I promise to work with my fellow-countrymen to obtain Swaraj and to use only peaceful means for winning it."—A. P.

SWARAJ OF WORKERS.

WORK AT GENEVA.

INDIAN REPRESENTATIVES ENTERTAINED.

Mr. N. M. Joshi and Dewan Chamanlal who are shortly going to Geneva as representatives of Indian Labour on the International Labour Conference were entertained by their friends at Venkoo Baloo Hall at Kamathipura, last night. Among those present were Messrs. G. K. Devadhar, Manu Subedar, F. Ginwala, S. A. Brelvi, A. N. Surve, T. A. Kulkarni, Dr. Jos. Albon D'Souza, Mr. S. H. Jhabvala and Mr S. S. Persha.

Mr. J. Baptista, who presided, said Mr. Joshi was a tried and dauntless friend of Labour and Mr. Chamanlal was a youthful and enthusiastic worker in the cause of Labour. But the latter was rather pugnacious. (Laughter.) The only way of overcoming the many obstacles which stood in their path was to submit written statements on anything they wished so that they might be recorded. Labour all over the world was very sympathetic towards Indians and he asked them to exploit the particular sympathy of the Latin races. He asked them also to canvass for the presidentship of the next Labour Conference being given to the Indian Labour Representative, which would give their infant Indian Labour movement the needed help. He wished both of them a happy voyage.

NOT HOSTILE TO INDUSTRIALISTS.

Mr. G. K. Devdhar said Mr. Joshi and he belonged to an organisation the one definite object of which was the service of the country, and raising the efficiency of the people, and in doing so they were subjected to hostile criticisms. He assured the industrialists in this country that they were not at all hostile to industrialism as such, but its success required that there should be an efficient labour supply. This criticism did not apply to each and every mill-owner in Bombay, with whom they were on the best terms of friendship. He only referred to some persons, and not to all. They did not want to be misunder-

INDIA'S LABOUR DELEGATE

Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., who will represent the workers of India in the seventh session of the International Labour Conference at Geneva next month.

stood at all: while they were great friends of industrialism in this country, they were equally great friends of Labour, on whose efficiency the success of industrialism in this country depended. They had to look at the question from a broad point of view, as the world was advancing and he asked his friends to treat Labour in a generous and sympathetic way for their own good. As in the case of agriculture where they had first to improve the condition of workers, if they wished to improve the produce, so in the case of industry they had to improve the condition of Labour first before they could improve their industries. He hoped Mr. Joshi and Dewan Chamanlal would return to India after successfully furthering the cause of Indian Labour.

Mr. Manu Subedar warned the crocodiles in the Indian Ocean not to cast too greedy eyes on Mr. N. M. Joshi, as he offered a good monthful. As for Mr. D. Chamanlal he hoped Mr. Chamanlal would be able to get the better of the crocodiles at Geneva.

Mr. T. A. Kulkarni praised the work of both Messrs. Joshi and Chamanlal for the country.

Mr. Kelkusker said the Indian capitalists were treating Labour in this country worse than dogs or cattle, which was not the case in other parts of the world. He asked Mr. Joshi not to be under the thumb of the Bombay capitalists any more or depend upon their help, and to put the theories, which he had learnt from the books in his library, into practice. He wanted Mr. Joshi to do his work independently of the capitalists, as anything done with their help could never be called good work, as he must have learnt from his books.

A ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

Mr. Joshi said he was thankful to the All-India Trade Union Congress for electing him and Mr. Chamanlal as their representatives at the Geneva Conference. He thought an opportunity should be given to different representatives by electing them as their representatives to gain experience at these conferences. There were limits, however, to the benefits which they might derive from these International Conferences owing to certain conditions, as every improvement in Labour conditions in India must depend on legal basis, as purely voluntary efforts in those directions would not be of any use owing to the competition in the Labour world here. The International Conference consisted of not Labour representatives alone, but the representatives of employers and Government as well. It was an effort to bring about a settlement of Labour questions at a Round Table Conference, and he thought it was a good method of solving their problems. But in India both Government and employers did not approve of this method. They did not believe that Indian Labour should be at all consulted in matters which concerned the latters well-being. For instance they were discussing the reduction of wages of the mill-workers in Bombay, and yet the mill-workers were not at all consulted by bringing all the parties at a Round Table Conference. Even if the employers did not think that men like himself and Mr. Baptista represented Labour in the city, they should consult some other men who came in contact with the Labour movement. Unless they had a Round Table Conference at which all the questions were discussed, they would not be able to place any satisfactory terms before the labourers. In reply to Mr. Kelkusker he said when he went to England he always kept his eyes open and learnt something and when he returned to this country, he tried to put what he had learnt into practice as best as possible.

SWARAJ OF WORKERS.

Dewan Chamanlal said Mr. Baptista was the generator of the Labour movement in India. Mr. Joshi was a member of the Servants of India Society and yet there was a Masters of India Society to which belonged the bankers, the mill-owners, industrialists, etc. He fully agreed that the capitalists were treating Labour in this country worse than beasts of burdens, for while it cost Rs. 30 to stable a horse the housing and feeding of a poor man did not cost so much. The worker whether, by hand or brain, was the real producer of wealth and he wanted every one of them to be a capitalist, but he wanted to destroy those capitalists who lived on the fat of the land, by exploiting the poor men in this country. They should look at the conditions in which the workers in this town were living and they would find that 662 children out of every 1,000 born in Bombay died within a year of their birth in 1920 and yet the mill-owners were never accused of murder or tried for it. That was a most inhuman thing which they must destroy at once. They wanted the Swaraj of the workers and not the Swaraj of the mill-owners or rich men, who sent millions of their countrymen to an early grave for their greed. Their great duty to humanity was to save it from the peril it was running through and make the country safe for it.

Mr. A. N. Surve then proposed a vote of thanks to the chair and the meeting terminated.

ADVANCE TEMPERANCE.

SUCCESSFUL EFFORTS IN DELHI.

DELHI, April 14.

In view of the closing down of the Hamilton Road liquor shop and the refusal to grant fresh licenses to three theatres the Rama, the Banarsi Krishna and the Sangham, the Central Social Service League has recorded its gratitude for the signal service rendered to the cause of temperance by the Hon. Mr. Abbott, Mr. Johnson and Syed Bunyad Hussein, Madan Mohanlal and Mir Mahomed Hussein.—A. P.

MISFORTUNES OF KANARA AGRICULTURISTS.

AFTER "EFFECTS OF LAST YEAR'S FLOOD."

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The actual extent of the land affected by the damaged bund at Berolli has been ascertained to be over 174 acres. In a povery striken district like Kanara it is no small consideration to lose this vast area when even in normal years the food supply produced in the district hardly suffices for less than half the year. It is real misfortune to have to risk so much of the land. The Collector's contention is that the bund was not reported to have been damaged by the last year's flood. In popular quarters this contention is challenged. In October last the District Dy. Collector in charge of the Division had called a public meeting in the Honnvar Taluka Office for the appointment of Special "Ane-wari" Committees for purposes of crop-valuation in the flood affected areas and there were many villages from the Gundbola tract which the Administration now contends was not flood-affected. These poor ryots complained to the Dy. Collector, in the open meeting that they had also suffered during the last year's floods and still their case was not fairly considered. Many amongst the complainants were men from Hadinbal and Berolli and other villages in the Gundbola tract. The meeting was well attended and among the prominent popular representatives were the M.L.C. for the district and others who have openly corroborated the fact that the ryots from the Gundbola tract had represented their tale of miseries. Neither the popular representatives nor the suffering villagers ever knew whether there was any official enquiry made to ascertain if the popular allegation made was a true one. There is ample proof of support to the ryots' statement that they had also suffered due to the ravages of the 1924 flood, more or less, along with their brethren in the adjoining Shiravati (Gersoppa) tract. Even in case the Administration, due to pressure of work in the Shiravati tract, had failed to notice the true state of things in the Gundbola tract, in the nick of time the same Administration cannot even at this late stage contend the fact put forth by the aggrieved ryots. It would not do to sacrifice the interests of the afflicted ryots in the official attempt to whitewash things. Even to-day there are marks of the last year's floods left on the land inside the bund. The concerned ryots of Hadinbal-Berolli have now left off hopes of getting hold of the much-wished-for interest-free Tagai loans to re-construct the shattered bund. Their grievance is a real one and the sympathising public expect monetary help from outside to save the situation. It would not lend grace to the Administrative argument that there was no flood-affection in the Gundbola tract when there was flood in the Shiravati tract. The Gundbola creek and the Shiravati river meet just in face of the Berolli bund and the elevation of the land in both the tracts is much the same. In fact the Gundbola creek is only a tributary of the Shiravati river. Can anybody claim that water cannot find its own level?

In the Shiravati tract also there is a bund breeched by the last year's flood, for the most part. This is in the Kudrige village. The land affected by the flood is about 31 acres. Much of this affected land used to yield two rice crops in a year and some of the fields used to grow finest scented table-rice. Behind this already affected block of 31 acres there is a second block measuring not less than 17 acres likely to be affected during the coming monsoon even should there not come any flood. The breech in the bund has been worse than a canal and the land being all sand the false canal would not take time to go on widening and burrowing the second block of land until its meets a stream that runs behind the second block of fields next in danger. Both the blocks of land have 49 holders. The Survey Numbers for the 48 acres are 31 and in almost each Survey Number there are many sub-divisions and again in the sub-divisions here are fractional interests of so many men. Roughly the number of all men having interest in the 48 acres may run up to 150 or even more. Many of the landholders and "Pothissadars" are absentees living in half-a-dozen different villages.

NEED FOR PROMPT RELIEF.

The bund cannot be expected to be put in order unless all the title-holders in the land combine, and already the authorities and non-official helpers of the authorities are convinced of the futility of bringing all the men together and encouraging them all to get the benefit of the interest-free Tagai loans kindly offered by Government for land improvement in the flood-affected areas. The task of combining all interested men has long been known as an impossible feat. Who has then to proceed to strengthen the bund and gain protection to the village lands is a question. The villagers who have, during the past two years experienced successive floods apprehend a third flood in the coming monsoon and hesitate to throw good money after bad. The repairs to the damaged bund are roughly estimated at Rs. 2,000, the time to start repairs is fleeing. Later there would be scarcity of labour in the rural tracts when each one of the field-labourers would have to mind his own work in the field. The scale of wages has already risen beyond expectation and it would still more rise and make it impossible to attempt the work if more time is lost. It is still not known what the Administration contemplates to do. To wait for the landholders alone to proceed to mend the bund would not do, because they cannot all combine, not even the offer of interest-free Tagai loans can tempt them. The loss of 48 acres of precious land would mean great hardship to the landholders and their tenants-at-will, but it cannot be argued by the Administration that it would be only the interest of the landholders that is at stake. The State stands in the place of the landlord and the question naturally arising is —"Can the State als olet the precious land to go out of the cultivation?" The M.L.C. for Kanara had, so far back as last August, impressed on the attention of Government the need to pay for the repairs to the bund. Now it is certainly too late for the Administration to think of moving the Government to consider the meeting of the cost of repairs to the bund from public funds in the ordinary way or out of the Famine Relief Fund. The case is a funny one and it needs to be seen what plucky way the Administration succeeds in finding for itself and the Government.

The Berolli-Handinbal villages have been timely helped by the D.F.O., Coast Division, by the free grant of timber for the damaged sluice and shutters appended to the Beroli bund. The villagers are grateful to the D.F.O. for his timely help.

The Rs. 25,000 interest-free Tagai amount had to lapse on the last day of March and in which case many agriculturists in the flood-affected areas not yet served with the interest-free loans should have been put to much hardship. It seems the Collector of Kanara has been pleased to move the Government to make an equivalent amount of unspent part of the grant available for disbursement until the end of April 1925. This done the Government would earn for themselves and the Collector the gratitude of the afflicted agriculturists. The Agricultural Improvement Committee seems to have appealed to Dr. Mann, on behalf of the Berolli-Hadinbal villagers to get help from Charitable Trusts on Bombay side to re-construct the Berolli bund after the monsoon. Dr. Mann has long endeared himself to the poor Kanara cultivator and it is no wonder he is gratefully remembered when the agricultural situation is seen to be hopeless.

PHADKE'S ART WORKS.

SENT TO WEMBLY.

BOMBAY, April 14.

The wax models of Phadke's Fine Art Works have been sent to England to be exhibited at the Wembley Empire Exhibition.—A. P.

THE BETTLE OF CREEDS.

(Continued from page 8.)

women everywhere. True it is that still there are people who seem to be fully satisfied with the outward forms of their particular faiths, and entertain the fond belief that the doctrines of other religions are "demonstrably false." But these may be said to be rather the remnants of a generation that is fast passing away. And the old method of calumny and misrepresentation of other peoples' doctrines and dogmas is gradually ceasing to be a part of the religious propaganda of the cultured and respectable communities. But the old sense of superiority of one's own creed and denomination is lingering still. And men are even now heard to speak of others' faith in a more or less patronising way. Some declare with an air of all-knowingness, "Yes, in those religions there is much that is worthless, much also that is distinctly unhealthy, yet the treasures of knowledge and wisdom which they contain are too precious to be lost." But whatever it may be, ours is the crown of all religions." Others again are heard to remark, "Those are but primitive faiths, suited to mankind in the early stages of its evolution. But ours is the fulfilment of all." Then again we find that the followers of one creed often look down upon those of another, even belonging to the same religion, and declare with an inordinate feeling of superiority—"Ours is the higher path, and theirs the lower. They are all groping in the dark. We are the sole custodian of the Divine light and knowledge." There is no doubt that many are feeling sincerely that the maintenance of such exclusive claims on behalf of the religions of their forefathers is an impossibility. But the old "herd-instinct" is still there, and most of these people find it very difficult to acknowledge what they feel within themselves. Still there are a few relentless seekers after Truth who are giving up their pet ideas and sentiments when they find them to be wrong, and are realising the great unity at the back of the variety of sects, creeds and denominations. And this they declare with all the passion their soul can command.

Harmony Underlying Diversity.

In order to form an idea of the underlying harmony let us first of all have a glance at the diversity that exists in the field of religions. No two religions are identically the same. One puts greater stress on principle and another on personality; one on the spirit and another on the forms; one on knowledge and another on devotion; one on mysticism and another on selfless work. They differ from one another in philosophy and mythology, in tradition and culture, in rites and ceremonies. Then the same religion is divided and sub-divided into sects and creeds that baffle all descriptions. And the various ethnological and cultural groups within the same religion or denomination differ so widely from one another. Nay, when we go into the details and look at the infinite diversity we are bound to acknowledge that there are as many religions as there are men and women! Again, the same men and women seem to profess different ideals at different periods of their life! Besides, what a diversity of language! The founders and prophets of different religions spoke in different tongues, some in the language of the cultured and others again in that of the people. With the followers of one religion Sanskrit is the language of God, who reveals his eternal knowledge to His messengers and prophets in that particular language. With others the language of God is Hebrew or Arabic or something else. Indeed one is perplexed to notice as the Mahabharata declares "the Vedas are different; the Smritis are different. There is not a single sage who does not differ from another. The truth of religion is indeed hidden." Man is landed in hopeless contradictions and confusions when he enters the domain of religion. And there is no wonder that so much bigotry and fanaticism reigns in the minds of the generality of people as the underlying unity lies entirely hidden.

A Preposterous Claim.

But the comparative study of religion, and more than that the direct contact and interchange of ideas and ideals of people belonging to different religions and creeds, races and nationalities, and countries and provinces are gradually widening man's general outlook on religion and religious life. And it is not quite uncommon today to see thoughtful and sincere souls trying to appreciate and even to assimilate the grand truths and principles inculcated by the religions of others. The universality and spirituality of Hinduism, the message of peace and non-injury of Buddhism, the charity and service of Christianity, the simple faith and practical ethics of Zoroastrianism, the religious fervour and democratic spirit of Islam—all these are appearing more and more to all critical and unbiassed students of comparative religion. The special glory of some religions lies in promoting spirituality and toleration, of others in inculcating among their votaries the spirit of peace and regard for elders. The achievement of some consists in fostering piety and social purity, of others in encouraging the spirit of love and service which knows no invidious distinctions of race, colour or creed. Judged with an unprejudiced mind the claim of many a "only true religion" is found to be nothing short of preposterous while those religions which are looked upon as worthless are seen to possess some good points rarely to be met with in others however large may be the number of those who profess them. And no single religion can claim to possess the sole monopoly of all that is good and noble, of all that stands for man's true well-being, whether in this world or in the next. The very fact, that so many religions exist in the world to-day and are followed by large numbers of men and women indicate that each one of these has a place in the Divine economy. Otherwise they would certainly have ceased to exist on the face of the earth. There is a struggle for existence in the domain of religions also. And those alone can survive that are the fittest or in other words, that satisfy the spiritual hankerings and aspirations of men and women of different tendencies and capacities.

Essence of Religion.

It is a great fact in religious life that just as the same coat cannot fit all, so the same creed or dogma cannot suit everybody. If it does, then there is something wrong somewhere. If religion means creative evolution and spiritual progress it can never be uniform. The divergences are based on man's inner nature. Hence they are absolutely necessary for his growth. But this diversity does not imply that there is no unity at the back. The spirit is one but many are the forms that help us to realise it. The principle may be one but many may be the personalities that embody the principles. At the very dawn of human civilisation the Vedic seers of truth realised this fundamental unity of religions, and they proclaimed it with a boldness which men of realisation alone possess—"That which exists in One. Sages call it variously —as Aqur, Yama and Matariswan". This vision of religious synthesis and harmony India has never lost sight of during the long course of her eventful history. Sri Krishna, too, preached this great truth in the Gita in these memorable words—"In whatever way men worship Me, in the same way do I fulfil their desires. (It is) My path that men tread in all ways." Thus again declared Guru Nanak—a glorious example of religious unity—"Love the saints of every faith. Put away the pride. Remember the essence of religion is meekness and sympathy."

In our modern age Sri Ramkrishna Paramahemsa also realised in his life the universal ideal of religion. And in the following words he summed up his grand spiritual experiences—"The light of the gas-lamp illumines the different parts of the town with varying intensity, but all the lamps receive their supply of gas from one common source. Similarly the religious teachers of all communities and races receive their inspiration from one Almighty source." "As one can ascend to the roof of a house by means of a ladder, or a tamboo, or a staircase, or in various other ways, so diverse are the ways and means to approach God. Every religion in the world is one of the ways to reach Him." "There is but one God but endless are His names and endless the aspects in which He may be regarded. Call Him by any name and worship Him in any aspect that pleases you, you are sure to see Him."

"The Lord has provided different forms of worship to suit different men with different capacities and in different stages of spiritual development." If we can properly understand the true relation between the ultimate goal and the various means leading to its realisation, then only can it be possible for us to be true not merely to our respective sects and creeds, but also to the universal spirit of religion. The realisation of this unity in variety is sure to enable us to combine both intensity and extensity in our religious life,—a thing so badly needed by our distracted and discordant humanity.

(Continued from Column 6.)

not alive to the miseries of the starving millions? Mahatmaji expects that those who plied the charkha understood the full and true significance of khaddar and treat the untouchables and poor with love and kindness even as the Mahatma was treating them as his own kith and kin. She wished that the Kanara sisters took up the untouchable problem with as much enthusiasm as the khaddar propaganda.

BE TRUE SATYAGRAHIS.

Continuing Mrs. Naidu said that Mahatmaji believed that they as a nation were in bondage because their womankind was steeped in salvery. He exhorts the women to become true Satyagrahis and snap the fetters that bind them, for there lies the true salvation and freedom of India. By becoming true Satyagrahis Mahatmaji asks to look upon all the rich and the poor with love, justice and equality. Jealousy, hatred and force had no place in Satyagraha as understood by the Mahatma. He enjoins upon them to meet injustice with justice, falsehood with truth and anger and unkindness with love and charity. Whenever they took their meals, said Mrs. Naidu, they should give a thought to the starving millions who went without a single meal a day. Whenever they thought of giving a feed to their children they should remember the countless children of the poor who went without milk. Whenever they thought of clothing their children they should give a thought to the ill clad and naked countrymen of theirs. That was the way how every woman could become a true Satyagrahi and serve God—not by mere doing *puja* but by true service and noble action. When that would come to happen peace and harmony would reign in the land.

FULFILL HIS "MANTRA"

Mahatmaji knew that he was old and that his life was short and that he would be gathered to his ancestors soon. But he was confident that though his spirit would have left the mortal frame of his body, his message of love, khaddar and unity would remain in the land for ever. It was up for them as mothers to teach this *mantra* to the children yet unborn. It was their duty to fulfill this mantra by spinning for half an hour so that the khaddar programme would be carried out—a programme that aimed at binding the hearts of the rich and poor in an eternal bond of love and amity. She concluded by exhorting the women to carry on the programme of Mahatmaji more vigorously so that they might see the consummation of their desire —the freedom and prosperity of India.

The meeting then broke up and the ladies proceeded to Mahatmaji's residence.

JALLIANWALA BAGH DAY AT LAHORE

LAHORE, April 14.

The last public meeting of the National Week was held late last night to commemorate the Jallianwala Bagh Day. Doctor Gopi Chand who presided at the meeting urged the people to promote Hindu-Muslim unity and use khaddar. The Congress, he said, was the only organised national institution and they should all join to work for the attainment of Swaraj. It was no use criticising the Congress and its programme when the critics could not place any new scheme before the country. Doctor Satyapal, Shrimati Parvati Devi and Lala Govind Ram also made speeches. Several charkhas were placed before the audience and demonstrations in spinning were given by the speakers.—A. P.

BE SATYAGRAHIS.

EXHORTATION TO KANARA LADIES.

NATIONAL WEEK CELEBRATION.

Under the auspices of the Kanara Saraswat Mahila Samaj a ladies meeting was held on Tuesday at Gamdevi to celebrate the National Week. Mahatma Gandhi who was to preside on the occasion, was not able to attend the meeting as he was ill and in his absence Mrs. Sarojini Naidu occupied the chair. There was a large number of khadi clad ladies present on the occasion. After the meeting was over the ladies went to Mahatma's residence at Laburnum Road to pay their respects to him and to present him with the yarn spun by the Members of the Saraswat Mahila Samaj during the National Week. The ladies also took with them the yarn spun by them during the continuance of Mahatma's historic fast with a request to the Mahatma that the yarn be woven into cloth and distributed free to the poor.

The proceedings commenced with the singing of songs after which Mrs. Sitabai Padbidri in requesting Mrs. Naidu to preside on the occasion, said that they all knew for what purpose they had met that day. The National Week celebrations were over and the Samaj had proposed that the celebrations should be fittingly wound up and who else was better fitted to preside on the occasion than Mahatma Gandhi, their national hero But as misfortune would have it, Mahatma was suddenly taken ill and thus they were deprived of the inspiring presence of the Mahatma in their midst. It might be that the hand of God was preventing Mahatmaji to come lest he should be disappointed to see so little of enthusiasm amongst them and so little efforts done to carry out his instructions. She therefore proposed that after the meeting was over those amongst them who desired to have a *darshan* of the Mahatma should accompany her to his place.

NOT A NEW DOCTRINE.

Shri Ramdasanudas (Prof. Shridhar Vishnu Paranjpye) said that he was really gratified to see such a large gathering of ladies interesting themselves in national activities started by Mahatma Gandhi. He wished that there were many more ladies like them full of national fervour all over India, for it would then not be long before India would have her freedom and Mahatmaji would have fulfilled his objects. Mahatma Gandhi was engaged in the Herculean task of awakening a nation, a task that was successfully fulfilled three centuries ago by Shree Samarth in awakening the national consciousness in the people of Maharashtra. Mahatmaji had placed before them a three fold programme of khadi removal of untouchability and Hindu-Muslim-Sikh-Parsi-Christian Unity. All these three items of his programme were necessary and important for the national progress of India. Khadi served to bind the rich and the poor together in a bond of common fellowship. Removal of untouchability was equally important. Untouchability was a blot upon their society and they must not be satisfied till it was wiped away. He thought that they as a nation were paying very dearly for the continuance of the untouchability in their continued slavery at home and humiliation and political ostracism abroad. The late Mr. Ranade who was considered as the founder of the Protestant Hinduism, was not preaching them a new doctrine when he called upon the Hindus to treat all with equality, for it was a doctrine preached by Sadhus and Saints from times immemorial down to Shri Samarth.

Continuing the speaker said that Mahatmaji did not expect too much from them. Those who had the real welfare of India at heart would certainly manage to snatch half an hour to spin which Mahatmaji asked them to do. In conclusion Shri Ramdasanudas exhorted the audience to help and participate in the national work started by Gandhi and thus help the nation to get its freedom.

KHADDAR AND UNTOUCHABILITY.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who spoke in Hindi said that Mahatmaji was very eager to be present at the meeting but it was she who had dissuaded him from coming over there as he was ill and the fatigue would be more than his weak health could bear. Though Mahatmaji was ill she was sure that when they would go to him with the present of yarn, Mahatmaji would dance with joy at the sight of the fair angels who had been silently plying the charkha and thus keeping the beacon light of his message burning bright in the city. They all knew the message that Mahatmaji had been preaching all these years from Kania Kumari to the Himalayas. It was summed up in three words khaddar, removal of untouchability and intercommunal concord. It was useless for her to harp upon the importance of khaddar. She was glad that her Kanara sisters had understood well the message of khaddar. Mahatmaji had asked them to spin if they wanted freedom, for khaddar gave bread to the starving poor and no freedom that was not broad based on the welfare of the poor was worth having. She wished that Kanara sisters had equally well understood the importance of removing untouchability. The message of khaddar had deeper import than the mere wearing of it. Those who donned khaddar were expected to stand for justice love and fair play. Could they say that they stood for justice and yet treat their brethren and sisters as untouchables and unapproachables? Could they say that they stood for fair play and still deny a part of the Hindu society the ordinary rights of humanity? Could they say that they stood for love and yet be

(Continued in column 5.)

EAST AND WEST.

LABOUR ATTITUDE TO ISLAM.

MR. HORNIMAN PROTESTS.

PRO-TURKS AND RED PROPAGANDA.

TWELVE YEARS OF AGITATION.

COMMERCE WITH TURKEY,

BY ARTHUR FIELD.

LONDON, March 20.

"LABOUR" AND ISLAM.

The "Daily Herald" (London) of 20th March contained the following inconspicuous paragraph—"Muslims and Riffis.—Mr. B. G Horniman writes to deny a statement of a correspondent of the "Chicago Daily News" that letters are received at the seat of the Riff Government in Morocco from secret organisations of Muslim patriots centered in London. Mr. Horniman says that he is in intimate touch with Islamic movements and Muslim leaders of all parties, who assure him that the statement is untrue." I think it proper to tell you that that is very far from what Mr. Horniman desired to accentuate, as his own letter will show. The point of the situation is the allegation of the existence of "Secret" Societies of Muslims meeting and working in London. Another point, entirely missed by the insufficient paragraph, is the reference to a possibility (according to British and French officials) of a "getneral Muslims rising."

WHAT HORNIMAN SAID.

The paltry little paragraph is in every way inferior to Mr. Horniman's letter, which was judiously condensed and ought to have been printed in full. I quote it here, because it will at once remove an unfortunate doubt that Mr. Horniman denied, not the secret machinations of some imaginary Muslims, but that any Muslim had sent letters of sympathy to Abdel Krim. No doubt they have, and good luck to them.

The letter ran:—"MUSLIM PATRIOTS IN LONDON. To the Editor of the "Daily Herald," Sir,—My attention has been drawn to the reply from a correspondent in your issue of Feb. 26, to the article published on Feb. 19, quoting the incorrect views of a distinguished Chicago journalist on the Riff struggle for independence. One point, however, remained uncovered by the reply. In the article "An old Danger with a New Face," a statement was made that letters are received at Ajdir (seat of the Riff Government) from "SECRET ORGANIZATION OF MUSLIM PATRIOTS CENTRED IN LONDON." I am in intimate touch with Islamic movements and Muslims leaders of all parties and I would challenge your informant to substantiate his *allegation of the existence of secret Muslim Societies*, which in the meantime I deny. The statement is aggravated by vague references to French and British fears of a possible "general Muslim rising." Again, my acquaintance with Islam and its leaders justifies me in repudiating this sensational and provocative fable. —Yours faithfully, B. G. HORNIMAN."

FAIRPLAY FROM LABOUR.

While Labour is talking about its right to expect comprehension and fraternal sympathy from Indians, it may not be out of place to ask the English Labour party to instruct the editor of its daily paper to show some comprehension and fraternity towards Islam. A Chicago Christian's sensational journalism is given by that editor a double-column heading, and a suspicious and unfriendly heading too. It called the Riff arms and war of independence "an old danger with a new face"—very like jingoism and such like rubbish. My letter of reply was turned down, and a "reply" from some favoured though anonymous incompetent marked by important omissions, was inserted without position or conspicuousness. On Mr. Horniman supplying the two subjects of omission, "Secret Organisations" and "general rising," the "Daily Herald" prints a mean and garbled paragraph.

That strong opponent of trade-unionism and socialism, the "Morning Post," actually inserts in full a letter from Mr. Horniman in its issue of March 20. Even a Tory journal beats the "Daily Herald" in free speech, fairplay and decency. And it is not a question of space. If space is always lacking why can the "Daily Herald" find prominent space for articles that are always unsympathetically libelling some or other of the world's unofficial fighters and vilified rebels? There is always room for an eulogist of the British Free State in Ireland to slander the noble dead of the Irish Republic, for instance.

THE MORNING POST.

The "Morning Post" printed the following letter in full.

"THE EAST-WEST CIRCLE.—To the Editor of "The Morning Post,"—Sir,—In an article entitled *Light on the Communist Movement* which appeared in your issue of Feb. 24, there is a reference to the East West Circle, of which I am President. . . After stating that the people known as Communists have been engaged in intensive propaganda in England, are led and organised by foreign agents, and that the members are kept up to the mark by the said foreign agents, the article stated:

"They are also visited by apparently innocent emissaries such as representatives of the Anglo-Turkish Society, the secret East and West Circle, the anti-Fascists and other organisations—all seemingly individual societies, but all, in fact, inextricably bound up with the Minority Movement."

"Will you permit me to state in your columns that there is not a particle of truth in this reference to the East West Circle? I am not, personally, a communist. Looking through the list of members of the Circle I find the names of Captain Dixon Johnson, a pronounced anti-communist. Miss Edith Durham, a critic of the Labour movement, Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall, another opponent of Communism; Mr. C. Almond, a social-democratic opponent of Communism, and other well-known anti-Communists like Professor H. M. Leon.

"The Circle is neither 'inextricably' nor otherwise connected with the minority movement. . . . nor any foreign agents or foreign moneys whatsoever. . . We are a circle for the free discussion of Eastern and Western peoples and their aims and troubles. We are independent and free. We are not secret. Our small funds are supplied entirely by our subscription. Our meetings are open to those who choose to come, and we shall be glad to welcome a representative of the "Morning Post" at any time. Your contributor has gone entirely astray in using the name of the Circle, and I trust you will publish this unqualified denial.—Yours etc.—B. G. HORNIMAN."

A similar protest has been forwarded on behalf of the Anglo-Turkish Society, but has not yet appeared in the "Morning Post," so far as I have been able to ascertain. The matter attracted some amusing comments at the Annual Meeting of the Society held last night at Anderton's Hotel.

TWELVE YEARS FOR TURKEY.

The Anglo-Turkish Society presents tonight the report of its twelfth year of work on behalf of peace and friendship between the two countries. There are not wanting those who question the value of such a Society, and their criticisms are many and varied. In fact, if as much energy as is spent in criticising were converted into the form of work or financial support, it would carry any Society to power and success.

The first criticism is that the membership is small,—the second that it is composed of people without influence. On this second count the critics sometimes hedge by declaring that the influential members never appear at any meeting,—a great compliment to the members who do. We may as well continue with the list of candid comments,—such as that there are other friends of Turkey with greater influence over the Government,—and that the Society has not been able to do anything tangible for the benefit of Turkey. To all these indictments the Society has what it considers and adequate reply. An organisation that has endured for over twelve years, has secured the acknowledgment and approbation of each successive regime and has been quoted as one of the factors in the pro-Turkish reaction of opinion in England by no less an authority than Gustave Geoffroy— that Organisation must have some reason for its existence.

WHO ARE INFLUENTIAL?

The Society is not without support from those ranks of Society which have been in the past supreme in the matters of Government and administration, and which still retain a considerable power. The names of leading Conservative landowners like Mr. C. Ryder, Liberal Colliery-owners like Mr. Arnold Lupton,—names like those of the Marquess de Bury and Lady Evelyn Cobbold cannot be dismissed as of no significance in a Society like this. Even if they do not all attend routine meetings, their influence is always ready to be used for the Society's objects. Mr. Lupton is an extremely active member. Mr. Ryder seldom attends the meetings, but he is a prolific pamphleteer and correspondent in the Press.

There is another side to the question of influence. It will not be denied by any one, no matter of what opinions, that influence and power are no longer likely to remain exclusively in the hands that once practically monopolised them. Working men and women have risen to high office, and the industrial classes now possess a direct and potent influence on national—and even to some extent on foreign affairs.

Then there is that extremely powerful class, the middle class, composed largely of names inconspicuous and presumedly uninfluential, but exercising a tremendous pressure on Governments.

Their contacts with these classes afford them, the A. T. S. believe, as much effective influence as is possessed by societies dominated by titled persons and men of high official distinctions. Further, the fears and hesitations, compromises and deals, which are the defects of the highly-placed, are counterbalanced by the frank and courageous declaration of a maximum, and not a minimum, programme,—a thing possible to people walking in paths of "greater freedom and less responsibility." They claim other distinctions as well. The A. T. S. is the only society in England which is exclusively devoted to Turkish Affairs, as apart from general British policy in the East.

In deference to suggestions from Turkish friends of the Society, towards the end of the year, the Society resolved not to discuss the internal politics of Turkey; but to devote itself to economic and literary questions, and the general advancement of Anglo-Turkish friendship and intercourse.

LOSS BY CHANGE.

It is to be regretted that this turned out to be the third cause of its losing a number of its most active members. The first such cause was the abandonment of the Khilafat, for a considerable number of supporters (and generous financial supporters) espoused the cause of Turkey only because she was the "Standard of Islam." They slipped away after the abrogation of the Khilafat. The second cause of secessions was the declaration of the Republic. The A. T. S. conducted a vigorous campaign of education on both these points; but there are some people, especially the "influential" ones, who do not like republics. The third cause was abandoning papers and discussions on the political basis of the new regime in Turkey. The very people whom the Society educated into approving the Republic and its objects, were offended and alienated by its not continuing to follow the Developments of Turkish history of our own time.

ACTIVE PROPAGANDA.

The Society has in the past year visited 27 societies, and delivered addresses on Turkey and on the need for Anglo-Turkish friendship. Some sensational journalist has gathered from speakers visiting a co-operative society or a trade union that they are "Red Agents in disguise." Capt. Griffin, who is a strong "anti-Red," has promptly sent a letter of denial, emphasising the absolutely non-political character of the Anglo-Turkish Society.

Nevertheless, the old strenuous activity of 1919-1921 was not repeated in 1924 and for obvious reasons. Public meetings are the nucleus of propaganda; but public meetings could not be successfully organised during 1924, as there was no public issue which provided the necessary topical impulse for a successful meeting of that character. The trouble over Iraq, and similar matters, would have been exacerbated by public demonstrations. Nevertheless, similar negotiations were undertaken as had been conducted in past years, to prepare for the organisation of a powerful "No War" agitation, should the unhappy symptoms of impending hostilities develope.

Early in the year 1924 the title of the Society was altered from Anglo-Ottoman to Anglo-Turkish Society, in accordance with the course of events in Turkey. In March a lunch was given at Anderton's Hotel in honour of His Excellency Youssouf Kemal Bey, head of the Turkish Diplomatic Mission, who attended with the staff of the Legation and accompanied by the Consul-General Ferid Bey. Representatives were present from the Persian and Afghan Legations,—there was, indeed, a distinguished gathering and some excellent speeches were delivered. This meeting attracted some attention in the Press, and perhaps contributed in a modest way towards dispelling an attitude approaching that of ostracism which appeared to prevail in the English Press and English Society. On May 17, H. E. Youssouf Kemal left London in order to retain his seat in the Turkish Assembly, and he sent a letter of the most cordial character to the Society on the eve of his departure.

Representatives of the Anglo-Turkish Society attended on the arrival of Zekiai Bey to take charge of diplomatic affairs. It is welcome news that, as a result of the British decision to accredit the British minister to Turkey with the old rank of Ambassador. His Excellency will rule over an Embassy of the Turkish Republic as himself an Ambassador. At the close of the year His Excellency Zekiai Bey kindly provided the valuable materials for a paper on Communications and Transport in Turkey to be read at the first meeting of 1925.

PRACTICAL BUSINESS.

During 1924, Mr A. P. Tully (vice-president A. T. S. and Mr. Field (Secretary) carried forward a proposal for an Anglo-Turkish Commercial Association. Eventually the necessary financial co-operation was secured the Company registered and Mr. Tully left for Constantinople to become the manager of the company in that city This excellent organisation, formed specifically for the development of commercial and trade relations between Turkey and England has naturally taken away some of the functions of the A. T. S., which became noticeable when the sphere of the latter society was confined to economic and literary work. The good will of all the members is extended to the Commercial Association which is now issuing a commercial bulletin in Constantinople.

HAREMS ALLEGATIONS.

The valuable work started in 1923, to investigate the so-called "Harems report" (alleging imprisonment of Christian women and children in Turkish harems) was continued in 1924. The correspondence with the Women's International League on the subject was at first eminently satisfactory. It put the A. T. S in close touch with French and Swiss channels of feminist activity, and indirectly in touch with the League of Nations' Commission. It evoked a valuable correspondence with Turks. The Society is convinced that the British leaders are desirous of friendship between the peoples, and of truth and justice, without any prejudices. The material issues, however, that were raised in the various reports of the Commission on Christian Women and Children in Muslim homes and institutions were so debatable that the representatives of the W. I. L. were invited to attend a conference in May and to discuss the subject. This they were unable to do, several being abroad; but the question cannot, even now, be allowed to pass into history undisputed. A conference must be held in 1925 to discuss the allegations of the Commissioners.

WORK FOR PRO-TURKS IN 1925.

Many of the members of the A. T. S. insert matter favourable to Turkey in the body of letters and articles written to journals and magazines to which they have an entry. We miss the active and popular pen of Mr. Tully, and feel that more propagandists should be at work.

A proposal has been floated for the raising of the comparatively small sum of £100, in order that a multigraph outfit shall be installed and a regular bulletin or circular produced. The annual expenditure of heavy sums on duplicated matter and notices would, it is proposed, be credited to this installation; while publications of a less ephemeral character would be produced from time to time. Have the pro-Turks of India sufficient practical zeal to help provide the pro-Turk movement in England with this means of publicity? Subscriptions may be addressed to the Treasurer of the Anglo-Turkish Society, Mr. Arnold Lupton. 7 Victoria Street, Westminster, London S. W.

TEACHING LONDON CHILDREN.

BETTER OPPORTUNITIES.

Addressing the 1912 Club of the City of London recently on "The London County Council and Education," Sir John Gilbert said that few Londoners appreciated the vast extent of London's education service. The London County Council had in its various schools, elementary, special, continuation, secondary, trade and technical, no less than 1,000,000 pupils; its elementary schools alone numbered nearly 1,000 its education staff, teaching and administrative approached 30,000; whilst the cost of its education for the coming year would exceed £12,500,000. Since 1907 the Municipal Reformers had tried to give the ratepayers full value for money expended; they had maintained and widened an educational ladder for the bright child from the elementary school to the university; they had encouraged and assisted voluntary effort; they had aimed at effective co-ordination of all types of schools; and they had shown every consideration for the wishes of parents with regard to the religious education of their children.

After referring to the important changes and developments achieved by the Municipal Reformers, Sir John said that despite increased prices and development of work, the education rate for the current year was only 2s. 4d., compared with 1s. 11d., in 1913-14, and in the last three years had decreased by 10d. In conclusion, he asserted that, apart from other considerations their record of educational work by itself entitled the Municipal Reformers to a renewal of the confidence of the London electors.

BOXER INDEMNITY FUND.

OXFORD MEMORIAL TO FOREIGN MINISTER.

A memorial in which the hope is expressed that under the bill about to be considered by Parliament the Boxer Indemnity Fund will be allocated exclusively to educational and medical work in China, has been sent to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs by 419 resident graduated members of the University of Oxford. The signatories include the Vice-Chancellor and proctors, 23 heads of colleges or halls, 33 professors or readers, and the public Orators.

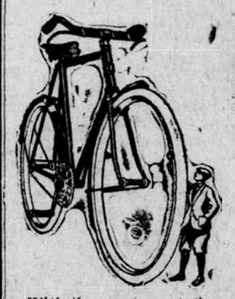
The memorialists record their belief that the assignment of the British share of the Boxer Indemnity Fund to educational and medical work will most commend itself to permanently influential bodies of opinion in China, and that such a course, being in accord with the decision taken by the Governments of the United States and Japan, is calculated to secure most effectually friendly co-operation between British and Chinese in the furtherance of the welfare of China.

OVER 10,000 COPIES SOLD DAILY.

"CHRONICLE'S" PRESENT CIRCULATION.

The present daily sales of the "Bombay Chronicle" exceed 10,000 and there is a steady rise in circulation. The circulation figures are being examined by a well-known Indian firm of auditors, whose certificate will be available for publication within a few weeks.

THE GREAT BICYCLE



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INDIAN PROBLEM.

LORD OLIVIER ON DIE-HARD VIEW

THE BENGAL ORDINANCE.

The following is the fourth and last of the series of articles written by Lord Olivier, Secretary of State for India in the late Labour Government to the "Manchester Guardian":—

The views that are put forward to-day by the adversaries of Indian Parliamentary government are precisely those which the oldest of us have been hearing all our lives. Read Colonel J. Buchan's "Life of Lord Minto." Minto was a fine type of British country gentleman. He happened also to be a man of liberal and sympathetic intelligence. Almost everything that he said in defence of the liberal policy in which he engaged in association with Lord Morley would apply to the situation of to-day. I lately read the following published pronouncement by a distinguished officer, General Wilcocks (who left India in 1914): "Bengal has for long been seething with sedition. The murder of Government officials has become common." Such language grossly exaggerates the facts of the situation. He proceeded: "Nothing but the Iron Hand can now restore order." We do not bluster about the Iron Hand in this country when we simply take means to enforce the established criminal law. "The unrest and disturbances in India to-day—or at least their continuance—are largely due to the uncertainly of the masses as to the ultimate intentions of the British Government." This is not the case, and those who believe it are in a fool's paradise. The political unrest (as the Government's own information officer tells us) is due to the growing general impatience with alien rule, some of the causes of which I have analysed. The "disturbances" presumably referred to are Hindu-Moslem religious faction fights, due chiefly to the reaction of the orthodox of both religions against political compacts compromising their doctrines, and against mutual proselytism. "Remove this feeling," continues General Wilcocks "by a strong and definite statement of what the Government means to do, and let it be known that the policy will under no circumstances be altered, either under threats of agitators or from any other cause and you will find a rapid change in the temper of the people." "Or from any other cause" not even if you find that you have made a mistake! That is Indian Die-hard policy in a nut-shell, and it will not work.

It is the sort of traditional claptrap that Lord Minto had in mind in his farewell speech at Simla when he complained. "The public, especially the public at Home has been unable to distinguish between the utterly different problems and risks which have confronted us. The necessity for dealing with reasonable hopes has been lost sight of while every outrage that has occurred has been taken as indicative of the general state of India. Sensational headlines have helped to fire the imagination of the man in the street, who in his turn, has cried out for strong measures, regardless of the meaning of his words and for strong men to enforce them. I have heard a great deal of strong men in my time, and I can only say that my experience in all our anxious days in India has taught me that the strongest man is he who is not afraid of being called weak."

SIR MICHAEL O'DWYER'S ADVICE.

General Wilcocks's prescription for Indian political discontent was re-inforced by a pronouncement in the same journal from Sir Michael O'Dwyer, advising that a royal proclamation should be issued "declaring that the Montagu Chelmsford Scheme of Government was undertaken to promote the welfare and advancement of Indians," and that in so far as it has failed, as it undoubtly has to secure that object through the failure of Indian politicians to instil the spirit of co-operation and sense of responsibility expected of them, it must be revised and altered." Sir M. O'Dwyer, then, does not even advise that the year 1929 should be awaited before revision and alteration of the Constitution, but that it should be revised and altered forthwith in a reactionary direction, on the ground that "it has failed," "through the failure of Indian politicians to instil," etc.

Now, although I never myself, in any of the scores of interviews I had during my term of office, suggested any question of the merits of the Montagu-Chelmsford Constitution, but sought sympathetically to elicit information as to its working and to discover in what respects it might be made more efficient, it is significant that not from one single person did I hear any good word of it. It was not argued that, as Sir M. O'Dwyer assumes, it has not promoted the welfare and advancement of Indians. On the contrary, all parties admitted that decidedly good work had been done, notwithstanding the difficulties it imposed. The chief of these were Ministerial importance due to absence of control of ways and means, and to the rigidity of a Civil Service system responsible to and controlled by the British Indian Government. The most concise condemnation of it which was given to me (by one of my own official advisers) was the allegation that by the time the Constitution had been formulated the ingenious political publicist who was generally regarded as having been chiefly responsible for devising its principles had entirely ceased to believe in it. I repeat this caustic comment for what it may be worth.

In no one conspicuous respect, however, can he said that the Montagu Chelmsford Constitution has yet "broken down." It is functioning according to its plan. In its first triennial period it is indisputable that useful and satisfactory work was accomplished under it. In its second triennial period such work is still being done, but its defects are strongly felt and its working has been hampered in Indian Assembly and in the two provincial Governments of Bengal and the Central Provinces by the political tactics of the Swaraj party. These political tactics have resulted in these two Provinces only, in the ousting of the responsibility of Ministers in the transferred departments to the control of elected representatives; but they have not interfered with the carrying on of the Government, because the Constitution provided means for carrying on in the event of such a contingency, foreseen as possible in the framing of the Constitution. It did not arise in the first period, and in the second period it has only arisen at the three points I have mentioned.

As a political tactics, I myself consider as did my late Ministerial colleagues, that the Swaraj tactics of entering Councils only with a view to obstruction was a piece of political imbecility, and that they would have moved much quicker towards attaining their objects if they had entered them with the determination to use them as best they could for the improvement of public services to the community, and at the same time as a field of protest and agitation against what they object to in the imperfections of the Constitution. That they did not do so is due to the attempt to maintain a saddle between the 1919 policy of Mr. Gandhi and the policy of democratic constitutional reform. That saddle is becoming day by day more embarrassing to the Congress movement, and the practical politicians are distractedly striving to find a better way forward.

Even were this not so, why, in view of the complete absence which I have encountered of any attribution of excellence to the Constitution of 1919, should it be deemed to show disloyalty and irresponsibility on the part of serious politicians to object to endeavouring to work under it? That Constitution appeared unsatisfactory to both Service and Congress opinion. The Services have loyally tried to work it, but they could hardly do so with any appearance of convinced enthusiasm, un-Official opinion, having condemned it from the outset, cannot be held very culpable for the view that it was not worth while to attempt to work it.

The Labour Government and the Viceroy decided to bring the attacks on the Montagu Chelmsford Constitution to the test of examination by a joint official and unofficial Committee. The report of that committee will give materials for a judgment as to whether and, if so, where and why the experiment is fatally handicapped. If the Constitution is faulty it is mere pedantry to declare in advance that for the sake of maintaining the reputation of the British Government for firmness all question of amendment must be postponed until 1929. Only those who are entirely ignorant of the state of general public opinion in India can for a moment imagine that such an attitude can do anything but aggravate distrust of our good faith.

THE BENGAL ORDINANCE.

I must add a few words about the Ordinance recently promulgated in Bengal giving the administration greater powers for dealing with plot; of criminal outrage. The Swaraj party precipitately decided to make political capital out of that ordinance on the pretext of its being intended to be used to shut up troublesome politicians. Lord Reading and I had very detailed correspondence with regard to what might become necessary to deal with the murder conspiracies long before the ordinance was issued and we were entirely at one in excluding from its scope anything which could possibly be twisted to penalise political agitation or activity, or even political offences such as sedition which are criminal under the code. The ordinance objectionable in two respects:—(1) Generally as making the rights of suspected persons too dependent on the integrity of the police, whose subordinate ranks in India have not a good reputation with any class, and on that of secret informers; (2) in denying persons arrested under it the right to appear by counsel before the special courts that try them or to be confronted with witnesses. These special provisions were deemed to be necessary, because otherwise the names of witness would certainly transpire and they would be in danger of assassination. Most of the recent arrests have, however, been made under an old regulation (No. III of 1818), which in my opinion, is very much more objectionable than the ordinance and which was framed by the East India Company to enable them to deport dangerous persons.

Members of Parliament will no doubt be disposed to inquire and scrutinise carefully what has been the upshot of the investigation of cases of persons arrested under the ordinance or the regulation.

As regards the present political situation, it ought to be recognised that Lord Reading Lord Lytton, and in the Central Provinces, Sir Frank Sly, have throughout shown the utmost possible patience and liberality of disposition in their attitude towards the Swaraj party. I believe it to be their policy again to offer the elected members the opportunity of having responsible Ministers in those two Councils where they have commanded majorities. Lord Lytton has already been in conference with representatives of all political parties in Bengal to pave the way for such action Sir Frank Sly has announced that it will be followed in the Central Provinces. I infer that my successor at the India Office is prepared to acquiesce in this policy, notwithstanding manifestations of disquiet which Sir F. Sly's announcement and the apparent disposition of the Swaraj party to move towards an acceptance of such offers have provoked in the Die-hard press—one Indian correspondent proclaiming that such a policy must mean either a complete wrecking of the Reform Scheme or the establishment of Swaraj. That is nonsense. It will mean, immediately, neither. It will no doubt give Government representatives in the Councils a good deal of continuous trouble, but that will not be an unmixed evil. Some of them need a great deal more practice than they have yet had in the art of carrying on Parliamentary Government against a factious and irresponsible Opposition in party elected Councils. It will mean for the Swarajist politicians that, as has been the case in the Legislative Assembly in Bombay, and in other provinces they will find themselves intervening in questions of policy on their merits and will realise that they are not always agreed among themselves as to those merits; and thus the elected Swarajists will also obtain a further instalment of that Parliamentary education which it was the design of the Reform Scheme to afford them, and which it has afforded effectually and acceptably where intelligent Parliamentarians like Lord Willingdon and Sir Leslie Wilson have economised the rigorous formalities of the Constitution and administered it in the most liberal spirit possible.

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PENTLAND POLICY.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A SCHOOL MASTER.

RT. HON. SASTRI IN OLD ENVIRONMENT.

Presiding at the annual prize distribution of the Hindu High School, Triplicane, the Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri said:—

It was during his term of office as Secretary that the present Headmaster was appointed; and far from being ashamed, as at that time he was invited to be, the speaker had been proud of the appointment in an ever increasing measure. It was true that when he was in charge of this school, it was a very different school, and he had a very different round of duties to perform. Mr. Subramania Iyer was in the enjoyment of heaven itself compared to the tasks which the speaker had to perform. When he was the headmaster, he had to do 21 hours' work, each hour in those days meaning 60 minutes (Laughter). But he recalled with no sorrow, no regret or complaint of any kind the condition of the school of his days. His period of office as Headmaster was marked by strenuous labour, hard and tiring work and he received an ample reward not only in the love and gratitude of his pupils, but in the entire devotion of the whole of the teaching staff to the work which from time to time it became his lot to assign to them. He had no notion what salaries each teacher drew now; but in his time as Headmaster he was considered to be endowed with an extravagant salary when he served on Rs 150.

21 HEADMASTERS IN 60 YEARS.

To have been even for a short period associated with the long and brilliant roll of headmasters of this institution, the Chairman said, would be at any time a passport to public recognition; but he achieved another distinction in his time. He was headmaster for the longest period of any of his predecessors. A distinguishing feature of this school had always been the short tenure of the headmaster. During the 60 years of its existence there had been 21 headmasters. (Laughter). The Secretary, however, enjoyed a comparatively longer tenure of office. Owing to this circumstance particularly it had not been possible to impart to this school any special characteristic. It was only where headmasters trusted and kept for a fairly long time and allowed a free hand, the institution would receive an impress which it would carry on to the successors. He held office for a little over seven years, not enough by any means to give the school a character but enough to have given him a character. This was an important thing to remember in the history of this school.

"Having retired from educational work many years ago," the Chairman, continuing, said, "I feel completely out of touch with the sphere of education and the on-goings therein at the present moment. My friend Mr. Subramania Iyer has referred to some of the sins that I have perpetrated since I left education. He has mentioned in particular the Grant-in-Aid Conference of a few years ago at which it was my privilege to assist, but which I am grieved to find has yet borne no fruit whatsoever. It is an indication of the comparative neglect which Secondary education always suffers from at the hands not merely of the Madras Education Department but of the Education Departments of the other parts of India as well. It is true that Collegiate Education on one side and Primary Education on the other obtain by clamour what they need more or less. But Secondary education has always been at a disadvantage in putting forward its claims to the department of education. A friend has been speaking to me within the last two or three hours of the great importance of fostering private and indigenous effort in the sphere of Secondary education. Of course, that was my special care for a good many years. I take pride that in our province more than in any other province of India, private efforts has attained signal success in this sphere."

"Our Grant-in-Aid Code," concluded the Chairman, "has received somewhat better development in the secondary sphere than other Grant-in-Aid Codes. In fact, even in the advanced province of Bombay, more reliance is placed on Board and Municipal effort even in secondary education than private effort. I believe Madras easily carries off the palm in the number and efficiency of its Secondary schools. My singular fortune has been to be connected with indigenous schools all along. It was therefore my special privilege always to urge the claims of indigenous efforts."

ORGANISATION FOR INDIGENOUS SCHOOLS.

I remember before the fifth year of my office in this school I put forward an idea, then considered rather bold, that all indigenous schools in the presidency should consider themselves to be one vast organization; and that although financially they might be independent of one another, they might combine themselves by a common bond of sympathy and a promise of support. To carry out the suggestion in my own person, I once offered to go out of this school for a period of 12 months to serve as headmaster of the National High School at Negapatam which was then struggling for an efficient headmaster, but had published its incapacity to pay more than Rs. 90 or Rs. 100. I was willing to go to Negapatam for a year to enable the management to tide over the difficulty and to help that school to establish itself, if only this Committee (the Committee of the Triplicane School) would lend my services. But this Committee resolved not to spare my services and it was with very great regret that I abandoned the idea of going to what I consider a sister institution in order to help it to get over its initial difficulty. I wish some such organization could be brought into existence and the members of the various management committees regard themselves as brothers engaged in common effort. Not only in that way have indigenous schools to stand by one another; but they also have to make very often some sort of joint representation to the Department.

THE S. S. L. C. SCHEME.

The Chairman then passed on to say a few words on the change that has come over the S. S. L. C. scheme to which the headmaster had referred. He was one of those, he said, who favoured the introduction of the S. S. L. C., and he was not ashamed of his share in that transaction. With the rapid changes of Directors, they could not expect a continuity of policy. The one after whose time the S. S. L. C. system met with its first trials was one who had gone round the whole of the educational sphere. He did not believe in this fad. He was anxious to go back to the old system. Therefore he welcomed complaints, he endorsed them and fortified them by his own experience. The result of that was that it became the fashion for people aggrieved and people with no grievances whatsoever alike, to denounce the S. S. L. C. For a wonder it was the Principals of College, who were assumed to have made mistakes that cried out against the system. It was the teacher of the Secondary schools who were also assumed to have made mistakes in the management of the system, who cried out against it most. Principals and Headmasters alike forgot that they were condemning themselves in condemning the system. For, it is true that the system depended greatly on the way in which Principals of Colleges selected the candidates and on the way in which Headmasters of schools and their staffs brought up school leaving certificates. The Chairman further said: "They all alike asked: 'do not give us freedom; we do not appreciate it; we cannot enjoy it; bind us down; let the Syndicate make rules; let the management make rules; go back to the old matriculation.'" I grieve to think that school staffs and electorates alike in this country have not yet risen fully to appreciate freedom and latitude. We complain of every thing being ridden by rules, but when a little freedom is given to us, we fall apart from one another, we go different ways and are aghast at the confusion we ourselves create, not remembering that in this variety, in this lack of uniformity and in this failure to conform to prescribe rules, lies the very essence of change for which we were once contending. We have yet to realise that S. S. L. C. will never be what it was intended to be until we ask for the system we have surrendered.

THE PENTLAND POLICY.

"The change in the personality of the Director of Public Instruction was responsible for another salutory change," continued Mr. Sastri. "During all the time that I was here we were contending there were not enough Secondary schools in the province, the educational rules were too strict and wanted too many hard conditions to be fulfilled before further Secondary schools could be started. We were asking for relaxation in the conditions of recognition. The relaxation never came. New schools were not be started as fast as we wished. I well remember having to make a representation in the Madras Legislative Council with, however, no result. But I was astonished when I was in Poona to read one morning in the Madras papers that Lord Pentland and Mr. Stone between them had just when the time came for them to lay down their respective offices, changed suddenly their policy in respect of Secondary education, giving leave to Boards and Municipalities all over the province if they pleased to start Secondary schools or open secondary departments in their primary schools. The change was great and we find cheap secondary education, not necessarily inefficient because it is cheap. It seems to me that what is wanted is continual pressure by the teaching staff and the management on the Department of Education."

Concluding, the Rt. Hon'ble Srinivasa Sastri said: "I feel you have not summoned me to this place of honour because you expect an endowment from me, nor because you expect me to augment your yearly grant for which you contend. I can do you no such service. But I can render you this mark of my humble recognition that I remember well the days I laboured here, that I remember this still with pride and that, if by any chance I still could labour for the School, I could wish for nothing happier." (Loud applause).

The Chairman was then garlanded, and Mr. R. D. Balaji Rao proposed a vote of thanks, after which the gathering dispersed.—The "Hindu."

HINDU SABHA KOHAT RELIEF FUND.

The Secretary of the above Fund writes from Rawalpindi:—

"I am thankful to you for publishing my letter in which I had conveyed the decision of the Committee to close the relief work, and to request all Societies and individuals to remit the relief money lying with them. There has been little response to it as yet, perhaps sufficient time has not passed, since then. I am sure soon it will receive the attention of the Hindu public. If the reports I received are true and I have no reason for suspecting them—there must be several societies and individuals who have the money with them, but they have not yet been good enough to send it on hers. So, once again I request them all through the medium of your esteemed paper to kindly remit the amount with them at the earliest possible moment, so that the distribution of relief money be finished at an early date which is proceeding apace. A sum of Rs. 27,000 has already been paid to about 300 families and quite a number of families are yet to receive relief. The cases of widows and orphans will be dealt with later on, and for all this a large fund is urgently required.

"At present no clothes be contributed as no such need now exists. All that is needed and is to be done is to send all cash very soon, and if any articles are received in this fund they will be cashed."

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Records for April

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Si carina—Slumber Song—"Dinorah" *Meyerbeer* — Rs. 7-0

JOHN McCORMACK (Tenor)

I saw from the beach—Old Irish Air *arr. H. Hughes* — D. A. 636

Padraic the Fiddler - - - *J. F. Larchet* — Rs. 5-0

MICHELE FLETA (Tenor)

Ay, Ay, Ay - - - - *Osman Perez*

Henchido de amor Sante—"La Dolores" *Breton* — D. B. 525 — Rs. 7-0

DMITRI SMIRNOFF (Tenor)

Forgive me, bright celestial vision—"Pique Dame" - - - *Tchaikovsky* — D. A. 569

What is our life?—"Pique Dame" *Tchaikovsky* — Rs. 5-0

MARJORIE HAYWARD (Violin)

Romance—Love Song, Op. 17 - - *R. Friml* — B. 1926

Valse, Op. 37, No. 3 - - *d'Ambrosio* — Rs. 3-8

MAYFAIR ORCHESTRA

"Poppy"—Selections, Parts 1 and 2 — C. 1178 — Rs. 4-12

"Primrose"—Selections, Parts 1 and 2 — C. 1180 — Rs. 4-12

Bells across the meadow - - - *Ketelbey*

LYRIC THEATRE ORCHESTRA

The Crystal Gazer—Intermezzo *Howard Carr* — C. 1173 — Rs. 4-12

BROOKE JOHNS (Humorous)

Mindin' my business - - *W. Donaldson* — B. 1923

I'm gonna knock - - - *J. S. Hanley* — Rs. 3-8

The records listed above are from the April List, copies of which can be obtained from any authorised dealer, or direct from

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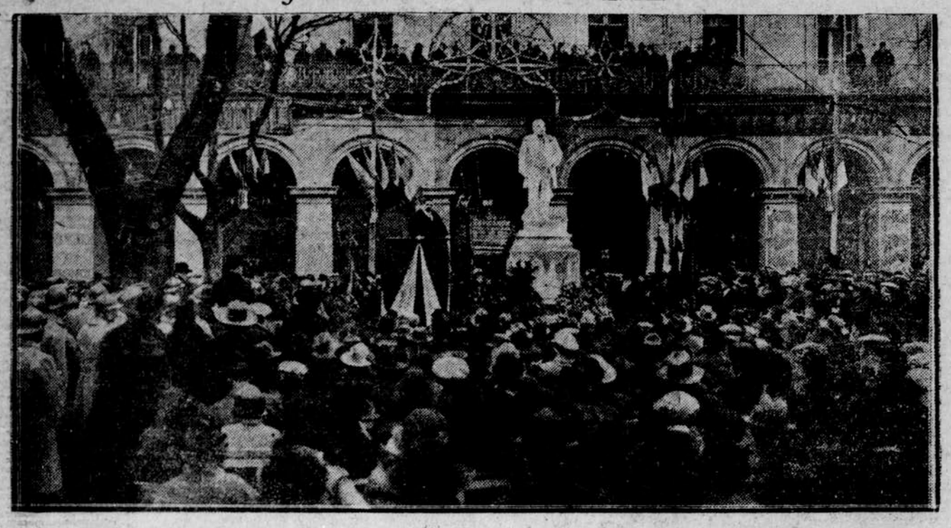
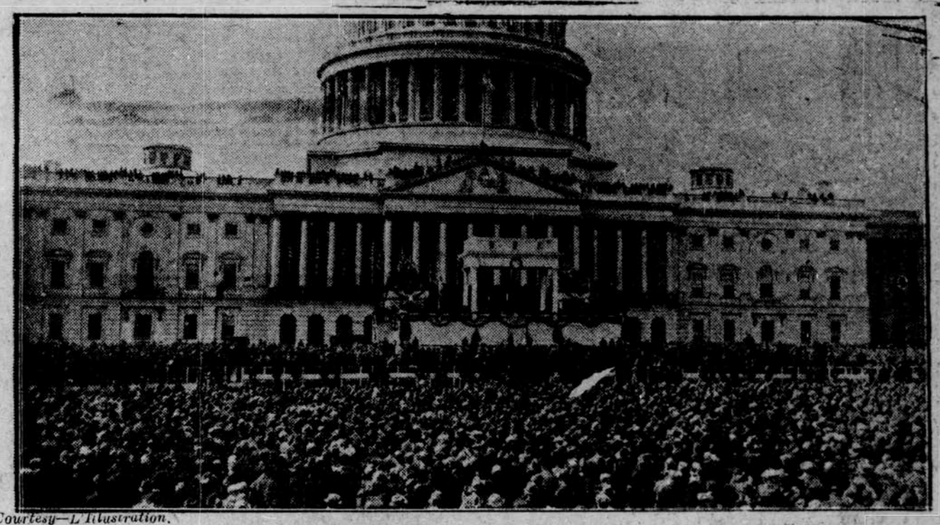
JAURES MEMORIAL.



Courtesy: *"L'Illustration."*
M. Herriot, French Premier, haranguing Parisians on the occasion of the unveiling of the statue of the late M. Jaures, the great Socialist leader.

AMERICAN PRESIDENCY.



Courtesy—L'Illustration.
The enormous crowd of citizens, who had gathered at the Capital when Mr. Coolidge, the 30th President of U. S. A. took the oath.

LEST WE FORGET.

"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.
A view of the gathering of Bombay ladies held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya on Monday last, under the Presidentship of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, to keep green the sacred memory of the Jallianwalla Bagh tragedy.

"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.
A realistic scene from the Jallianwalla Bagh tragedy (showing the heroism of Shrimati Ratandevi by the side of her dying husband in the Jallianwalla Bagh) staged at Monday's meeting f Bombay ladies.

AN EXILE'S RETURN.

DR. BHUPENDRANATH DATTA

one of India's leading exiles abroad, has been permitted by the British Government to return to India after sixteen years' of exile, and has been granted a passport for that express purpose by the British Consul-General in Berlin. Dr. Datta, who is a brother of the famous Swami Vivekananda, left India in 1909, after having served one year of imprisonment as editor of "Yugantar" of Calcutta. He studied in America for five years and took his M. A. degree there, and at the outbreak of the War left America for Europe. He has been engaged in public work abroad on behalf of India, in a literary capacity, and during the last few years has devoted himself to the study of Anthropology at Berlin University, and has obtained his Ph. D. degree in that subject.

Dr. Datta is now 44, having been born in Calcutta on September 13th, 1880. After returning to India it is his intention of devoting himself to scientific teaching and to work in the co-operative movement which he has been studying in Germany during the past year. Dr. Datta sailed for Colombo on the 1st April from Marseilles by the S. S. 'Ville d'Amiens' of the Messageries Maritimes lines. He will land in Colombo about the middle of April.

JOIN HANDS.

SWARAJISTS AND LIBERALS.

PRESENT POLITICAL SITUATION.

(By LALA LAJPAT RAI.)

In his fifth and last article on the 'Present Political Situation, contributed to the "Hindustan Times" Lala Lajpatrai appeals to the leaders of the nation to minimise the number of parties and suggests that the Swarajists and Liberals can negotiate on the basis of the Manifesto issued in Great Britain by the group of Liberal politicians who visited England last year and the Minority Report of the Reforms Enquiry Committee:—

Within the last 25 years never before was the political situation so muddled and complicated as now, nor was there greater disunion among political leaders than it is observed to-day. No one can claim a monopoly of political wisdom; but, in my judgment, the situation has been made worse by a policy of drift on the part of the leaders. So far as one could judge from what has taken place at Delhi during the last session of the Legislative Assembly one can say that nationalism and communalism have been working at cross purposes. There was nothing to be wondered at in that fact that it had been made pretty clear by Mahomedan leaders during the conversations that took place at the Unity Conference meeting that they were negotiating with Government. What has surprised me is that the Nationalist leaders —both Swarajists and Liberals,—should have walked into the trap laid for them by Muslim leaders. I wonder how many of them realised that the attitude of some of the Independents in connection with the Finance Bill was due to a bargain that had been made with the Government, by some for personal reasons and by others for communal reason. I have a suspicion in my mind that the announcement made by the Government of India, first, in the Council of State and later, in the Legislative Assembly about reserving one-third of the services for minorities, was a part of this bargain. If so all that happened in the Legislative Assembly is perfectly intelligible. The Hindu Nationalists have now to make up their minds as to the line of policy they should follow in the future. It is not a question of driving the Mahomedans into the arms of the Government as some Mahomedan leaders are apt to point out to the Hindus as a result of the latter's refusal to concede the demands of the former. On the contrary it is a case of the Government throwing itself into the arms of Muslim leaders to make the Swarajist policy innocuous. While they have failed in Bengal by their own stupidity, they have succeeded very well in Delhi. The Bengal blunder was perhaps due to no fault of theirs. It might have been dictated from Whitehall. The Hindu Nationalists, even if they were to concede the maximum demands of the Mahomedans, could at any time be easily outwitted by the Government. One of the Mahomedan leaders has already expressed the opinion that he did not expect any appreciable advance towards Swaraj for the next 40 years and that no pact that might be entered into for the purposes of the next advance would be final. Under the circumstances, I, for one, do not see how the Hindu Nationalists could enter into any pact with the Muslims with a view to accelerate the advent of Swaraj. Consequently, the first thing that the Hindu Nationalists have to decide is how far they should go in face of this attitude of the Muslims. I have, no doubt, that the Muslims also want Swaraj as keenly as the Hindus; only, they are not prepared to sacrifice an iota of their communal interests for the purposes of Swaraj. On the other hand, there are Hindu leaders who want Swaraj *at any cost* but there are others who do not want to proceed so fast, as the price that they are asked to pay for Swaraj will make that Swaraj worthless from the national point of view. In the light of these observations, it seems to me very clear that no party of Hindu Nationalists can make their policy of obstruction effective. An ineffective policy of obstruction is no good. In fact, it is harmful. Those Nationalists who are harping on pure obstruction every time they stand up in the Legislative Assembly to make a speech, are doing positive incalculable harm to the country as well as to their community.

A SUGGESTION.

Under the circumstances, I am very strongly of opinion that in the best interests of the country and the cause of Swaraj, the Swarajists and Liberals should join hands in formulating their minimum demand, which is, autonomy in the provinces subject to the control of the Central Government in certain matters, and subordination of the Executive to the Legislature in certain departments of the Central Government. The Manifesto issued in Great Britain by the group of Liberal Politicians who visited England last year and the Minority Report of the Reforms Enquiry Committee can certainly form a fairly good basis for negotiations between the Swarajists and the Liberals. Once a minimum demand is formulated by the joint efforts of these two parties, they could easily come to an understanding as to the methods to be followed to make that demand accepted by the Government in India as well as in England and it is obvious that two things are required to achieve that end,—negotiation and pressure. No amount of ordinary agitation could produce that pressure which will make any negotiations in that line fruitful. The pressure must, to a certain extent, be so compelling as to make the bureaucracy adopt a reasonable attitude in the negotiation. Violence and force must be ruled out and so must uniform obstruction be. In fact, the word 'obstruction' itself must be deleted out of the National programme. Every question must be judged on its merits, opposition to be resorted to where it is necessary. As regards the Finance Bill, I have already expressed my opinion in the last article. Personally, I am wedded to no formula and would be glad to accept any programme which could be formulated by the joint deliberations of the two principal political parties in the country.

AN APPEAL.

I would beg of my Swarajist and Liberal friends to weigh the situation very carefully and to bring about joint deliberations as early as possible. I do not believe any deputation to England at the present time would be of much value for the purpose of bringing pressure upon the British Government in England to yield to our demands, though it is quite a different matter to send a few propagandists to counteract the mischief which is being done by the one-sided activities of the henchmen of Anglo-India. What is of the greatest importance is the creation of a hopeful atmosphere at home and the drawing up of a programme which would appeal to the people as practicable.

I am afraid there are too many Independents in the country to be of any effective use for political purposes. Their refusal to join either of the two principal political parties does not appear to be very sound except perhaps on personal grounds. I think the electorates in the next elections will have to make up their minds to choose their candidates from the two political parties and to reduce the number of Independents to the lowest figure. The Independents, as I pointed out, cannot form a party. They are being used by ambitious people for various ends and it is extremely unfortunate that they hold the key position in the Central Legislature. I am confident that a good many of them could be won over and brought into the fold of one of the two principal parties.

AN OPEN MIND.

Before concluding the series of articles, I want to say once more that my mind is quite open on the Hindu-Mahomedan question. Any solution effective for national purposes and safeguarding against the danger of dividing the provinces on the basis of Hindu and Mahomedan majorities will appeal to me. But from a close study of the mentality of the Muslim leaders, I am afraid, they are determined to have their own way. In that case, I will rather let them negotiate with the Government than agree to propositions which to me seem fatal to the very purpose for which an understanding is desired.

There is another phase of the question to which I would like to draw the attention of all national leaders. It is clear to me that the only political party in Great Britain, which is likely to be of some help to us in our progress towards Swaraj, is the Labour Party. The Liberal Party is in this respect worse than the Tories and, moreover, it need not be counted upon as having any influence worth the name in Parliament. The only party which can deliver the goods safely and surely, if once we enter into an agreement with it, is the Conservative Party. An agreement with the Conservatives as to the terms on which they will allow the management of our internal affairs would be worth while, even though we may have to sacrifice some vital points in order to arrive at that agreement. Failing that, as I have said before, the Labour Party is the only group of British politicians with whom we should negotiate. It will be extremely foolish to alienate them. It is true that they failed us last year when they were in office. It is also true that they are responsible for the policy of repression now being followed in Bengal and the Punjab. Yet, in spite of all this, they are the only party in which we have true and trustworthy friends. I am afraid, the attitude of the Indian Nationalist Party towards Indian labour is not likely to help in the retaining of that friendship. It will be impossible for any Indian nationalist to adopt a policy such as might be fatal to the development of Indian industries. For some time to come, it is in the best interests of India that nationalists should strive after a solution of labour problems such as would not be inimical to the development of Indian industries; yet an out and out partiality for capitalists is not the right thing to be done. Indian labour must be helped to a position of safety and security. Its present organisations are much below the mark and it behoves the Indian nationalists to support labour in establishing its position and securing its fundamental rights, which can only be done by the help of the Indian Legislature.

In these articles I have striven my best to write without prejudice and bias. I belong to no party and am desirous of bringing about such an agreement between the different political parties as might change the present political atmosphere into one of hope and confidence. But, if in making these observations I have made any mistake, I am open to correction.

SOCIETY SCANDALS.

MR. MACDONALD ON THE IDLE RICH

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, speaking at Porthcawl (South Wales) in mail week said that he wished the Churches had their eyes more open to materialism in modern society.

"That is not a question of creed," said Mr. MacDonald, "but of practice, and when you see the sort of stuff now filling the news papers it makes every decent man and woman blush and wonder what is coming over society. "Can we not see that it is a sign of deterioration of those who are not doing decent work?"

All the talk about the members of the Labour Party being Bolsheviks and Communists was rubbish and humbug.

Socialism was nothing of the kind. It was the application to social conduct and relationship of the ethics which they found embodied in the story and faith of the Gospel.

The power of wealth, added Mr MacDonald, was enslaving humanity. "Certainly" he declared, "I am in favour of property; a person cannot express his individuality unless he has enough property to make himself independent.

"If I had not enough money to be independent, do you suppose that I could be here talking to you unless my employer agreed with me. If I had an employer, who was a Tory, I might be boycotted.

"They tried their best to boycott me in years gone by."

"Is it not far better," asked Mr. MacDonald, "instead of ruling humanity by the material possessions of man or by his pocket, that we should by common effort properly organised, using the wealth and capital already created, make more wealth more riches, but instead of raking them all into a great heap at one end, distribute them so that those, who produce the wealth by brains and by hand shall enjoy that wealth?

"That is Socialism, and when we talk about nationalisation that is what we mean."

So far as his information went, he was justified in coming to the conclusion that the good constructive work that was done by the Labour Party in its foreign policy was being dissipated.

They would have their debate this week, when the Labour Party would oppose Singapore and defend the Protcol.

"Whether we are successful in these issues or not", said Mr. MacDonald, "we shall probably light a candle which in time to come will save the world from another war. (cheers.)

"The Protocol may be apparently killed by this Government: it will not die, it will be a seed from which one of these days you will have sprouting the leaf from which in due course will come the harvest of peace in Europe."

NATIONAL WEEK IN DELHI

KHADDAR PROPAGANDA.

A Delhi correspondent writes:—

"The National Week is being observed in Delhi in accordance with Mahatma Gandhi's directions. A party of Khaddar hawkers consisting of Lalas Shankarlal, Hanwant Sahai and other Congress workers has been hawking Khaddar morning and evening since 6th instant. A band of volunteers headed by a standard-bearer carrying a Swaraj Flag and a Charkha-bearer carrying a Charkha of the latest Ashram type visit the main streets as well as bye-lanes and sell Khaddar worth hundreds of rupees. And on one of the days Maulana Mahomed Ali accompanied by L. Shankerlal, Maulana Arif Hasvi, Maulana Asaf Ali and others joined the band of hawkers and walked the main streets with a load of Khaddar pieces on their shoulders. The party visited Sardar Bazar and especially the quarters inhabited by Delhi butchers, and other parts of Pahari Dhiraj where the relations between Hindus and Muslims were supposed to have been strained to the extreme owing to the unfortunate happenings in the past. They met with a warm reception generally. Maulana Mahomed Ali answered their friendly complaints, and stressed the necessity of inter-communal harmony. The Mussalmans present there while showing great deference to Maulana maintained that all talk of Hindu-Muslim unity in the past had resulted in what they described as a 'surrender of Mussalmans' and 'aggression by Hindus.' But the Maulana contended that they were all victims of machinations of *agent provocateurs* who were busy estranging one from the other. They had all succumbed to the nefarious intrigues of certain mercenary agents who had sown seeds of wretched quarrels among them. But they must realize that their quarrels were of the pettiest nature. He would like to win Swaraj first, and then if their wretched differences remained unsettled he would ask them to meet like men and have a battle royal to settle them. It was useless to squabble over paltry rights. Finally all pieces of Khaddar were purchased by butchers and all Hindu volunteers were offered sherbet and iced drinks and the party returned perfectly satisfied with the day's work.

The National Week will be wound up on the 13th with a public meeting, but owing to unexpected demand for Khaddar, it is proposed to continue Khaddar hawking for another week after 13th."

AN ELASTIC FAMILY.

A mother who did not know how many children she had, was questioned at the Guildhall in mail week.

When John Henry Adams was bound over charged with stealing a coat the police said he was a married man with nine children. "Only four," corrected Adams. A detective said the wife told him nine.

The wife was then called and said the number of children was seven. When the magistrate expressed his bewilderment, she added: "I am not sure. I think it is eight."

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, (Editor) at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.